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TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket 5803]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

MILTON SELBST ET AL.

Subpart—*Misbranding or mislabeling:* § 3.1190 *Composition: Wool Products Labeling Act;* § 3.1325 *Source or origin—Wool Products Labeling Act.* Subpart—*Neglecting, unfairly or deceptively, to make material disclosure:* § 3.1845 *Composition—Wool Products Labeling Act;* § 3.1900 *Source or origin—Wool Products Labeling Act.* In connection with the introduction or manufacture for introduction into commerce, misbranding coats or other wool products as defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, which contain, purport to contain, or in any way are represented as containing "wool," "reprocessed wool," or "reused wool," as those terms are defined in said act, by failing to securely affix or place on such products a stamp, tag, label, or other means of identification showing in a clear and conspicuous manner, (a) the percentage of the total fiber weight of the wool product, exclusive of ornamentation, not exceeding 5 per centum of said total fiber weight of (1) wool, (2) reprocessed wool, (3) reused wool, (4) each fiber other than wool where said percentage by weight of such fiber is 5 per centum or more, and (5) the aggregate of all other fibers; (b) the maximum percentage of the total weight of such wool product of any nonfibrous loading, filling or adulterating matter; and, (c) the name or the registered identification number of the manufacturer of such wool product or of one or more persons engaged in introducing such wool product into commerce, or in the offering for sale, sale, transportation, or distribution thereof in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act and in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939; prohibited, subject to the proviso, however, that the foregoing provisions concerning misbranding shall not be construed to prohibit acts permitted by paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 3 of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939; and to the further provision that nothing contained in the order shall be construed as limiting any applicable provisions of said act or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722, sec. 6, 54 Stat. 1131; 15 U. S. C. 46, 68d. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended, secs. 2–5, 54 Stat. 1128–1130; 15 U. S. C. 45, 68–68c) [Cease and desist order, Milton Selbst et al. t. a. Excelsior Cloak Manufacturing Co., Docket 5803, October 30, 1951]

In the Matter of Milton Selbst, Hyman Selbst, and Jacob Selbst, Individually and as Partners Trading as Excelsior Cloak Manufacturing Co.

This proceeding was heard by John W. Addison, trial examiner, upon the complaint of the Commission, and respondents' answer in which they admitted all material allegations of fact set forth in said complaint and waived all intervening procedure and further hearing as to said facts.

Thereafter the proceeding regularly came on for final consideration by said trial examiner, theretofore duly designated by the Commission, upon said complaint and answer thereto (all intervening procedure having been waived, and no proposed findings and conclusions having been presented by counsel nor oral argument requested), and said trial examiner, having duly considered the record in the matter, and having found the proceeding in the interest of the public, made his initial decision comprising certain findings as to the facts, conclusion drawn therefrom, and order to cease and desist.

No appeal having been filed from said initial decision of said trial examiner as provided for in Rule XXII, nor any other action taken as thereby provided to prevent said initial decision becoming the decision of the Commission thirty days from service thereof upon the parties, said initial decision, including said order to cease and desist, accordingly, under the provisions of said Rule XXII became

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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CODIFICATION GUIDE

A numerical list of the parts of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published in this issue. Proposed rules, as opposed to final actions, are identified as such.

CODIFICATION GUIDE—Con.

the decision of the Commission on October 30, 1951.

The said order to cease and desist is as follows:

It is ordered, That respondents Milton Selbst, Hyman Selbst and Jacob Selbst, individually and as partners trading as Excelsior Cloak Manufacturing Co., or under any other name, jointly or severally, their representatives, agents, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the introduction or manufacture for introduction into commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the acts aforesaid, do forthwith cease and desist from misbranding coats or other wool products as defined in and subject to the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, which contain, purport to contain, or in any way are represented as containing "wool," "reprocessed wool;" or "reused wool," as those terms are defined in said act, by failing to securely affix or place on such products a stamp, tag, label, or other means of identification showing in a clear and conspicuous manner:

(a) The percentage of the total fiber weight of the wool product, exclusive of ornamentation, not exceeding 5 per centum of said total fiber weight of

(1) Wool,

(2) Reprocessed wool,

(3) Reused wool,

(4) Each fiber other than wool where said percentage by weight of such fiber is 5 per centum or more, and

(5) The aggregate of all other fibers.

(b) The maximum percentage of the total weight of such wool product of any nonfibrous loading, filling or adulterating matter.

(c) The name or the registered identification number of the manufacturer of such wool product or of one or more persons engaged in introducing such wool product into commerce, or in the offering for sale, sale, transportation, or distribution thereof in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act and in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

Provided, That the foregoing provisions concerning misbranding shall not be construed to prohibit acts permitted by paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 3 of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939: *And provided further*, That nothing contained in this order shall be contrued as limiting any applicable provisions of said act or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

By "Decision of the Commission and order to file report of compliance," Docket 5803, October 30, 1951, which announced and decreed fruition of said initial decision, report of compliance with the said order was required as follows:

It is ordered, That the respondents herein shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with the order to cease and desist.

Issued: October 30, 1951.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] D. C. DANIEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-14576; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter I—Production and Marketing Administration (Standards, Inspections, Marketing Practices), Department of Agriculture

PART 52—PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, PROCESSED PRODUCTS THEREOF, AND CERTAIN OTHER PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS

SUBPART A—REGULATIONS GOVERNING INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

EDITORIAL NOTE: Federal Register Document 51-8472, appearing at page 7127 of the issue for Saturday, July 21, 1951, has been corrected as follows:

In Table I following § 52.38, the first and third columns opposite size and type of container "Any type of container of a volume exceeding that of a No. 12 size can (603 x 812) but not containing more than 60 pounds of the product" have been corrected by inserting the word "of" after the word "each." Also, in all three columns opposite size and type of container "Any type of container containing more than 60 pounds of the product," the word "of" has been inserted after the word "each."

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture

[B. E. P. Q. 546, Rev.]

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CONTROL AREAS

On October 17, 1951, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (16 F. R. 10607), a notice of proposed rule making concerning an amendment of the administrative instructions designating control areas (7 CFR, 1950 Supp., 301.63–3a), under the provisions of the White-Pine Blister Rust Quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR, 301.63 et seq.). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented and pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.63–3 of the regulations supplemental to the White-Pine Blister Rust Quarantine (7 CFR 301.63–3), under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), the said administrative instructions are hereby amended by deleting the portion therein relating to the State of Maryland and substituting therefor the following:

§ 301.63–3a *Administrative instructions designating control areas.* * * *

Maryland. European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Maryland.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may not be moved interstate to any destination in Maryland unless accompanied by control-area permits secured from the State Plant Pathologist, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infective distances of protected pine.

(Sec. 8, 27 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161)

The new provisions give greater protection to white-pine plantings throughout the State of Maryland, as recommended and requested by officials of the State Horticultural Department, Maryland Board of Agriculture.

This amendment shall become effective on the 8th day of January, 1952.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of November 1951.

[SEAL] AVERY S. HOYT,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[F. R. Doc. 51–14566; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

Chapter IX—Production and Marketing Administration (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

[Orange Reg. 206]

PART 933—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, AND TANGERINES GROWN IN FLORIDA

LIMITATION OF SHIPMENTS

§ 933.547 *Orange Regulation 206*—(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 33, as amended (7 CFR Part 933), regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines grown in the State of Florida, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and upon the basis of the recommendations of the committees established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of shipments of oranges, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective not later than December 10, 1951. Shipments of oranges, grown in the State of Florida, have been subject to regulation by grades and sizes, pursuant to the amended marketing agreement and order, since September 15, 1951, and will so continue until December 10, 1951; the recommendation and supporting information for continued regulation subsequent to December 9 was promptly submitted to the Department after an open meeting of the Growers Administrative Committee on December 4; such meeting was held to consider recommendations for regulation, after giving due notice of such meeting, and interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit their views at this meeting; the provisions of this section, including the effective time hereof, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such oranges; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period hereinafter set forth so as to provide for the continued regulation of the handling of oranges; and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject thereto which cannot be completed by the effective time hereof.

(b) *Order.* (1) During the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., December 10, 1951, and ending at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., December 21, 1951, no handler shall ship:

(i) Any oranges, except Temple oranges, grown in Regulation Area I which grade U. S. No. 2 Bright, U. S. No. 2, U. S. No. 2 Russet, U. S. No. 3, or lower than U. S. No. 3 grade;

(ii) Any oranges, except Temple oranges, grown in Regulation Area II which grade U. S. No. 2 Russet, U. S. No. 3, or lower than U. S. No. 3 grade;

(iii) Any oranges, except Temple oranges, grown in Regulation Area II which grade U. S. No. 2 or U. S. No. 2 Bright unless such oranges (*a*) are in the same container with oranges which grade at least U. S. No. 1 Russet and (*b*) are not in excess of 50 percent, by count, of the number of all oranges in such container; or

(iv) Any oranges, except Temple oranges, grown in Regulation Area I or Regulation Area II which are of a size smaller than $2\frac{8}{16}$ inches in diameter, measured midway at a right angle to a straight line running from the stem to the blossom end of the fruit, except that a tolerance of 10 percent, by count, of oranges smaller than such minimum size shall be permitted, which tolerance shall be applied in accordance with the provisions for the application of tolerances, specified in the revised United States Standards for Oranges (7 CFR 51.192): *Provided,* That in determining the percentage of oranges in any lot which are smaller than $2\frac{8}{16}$ inches in diameter, such percentage shall be based only on those oranges in such lot which are of a size $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter and smaller.

(v) Any Temple oranges, grown in Regulation Area I or Regulation Area II, which grade U. S. No. 2 Russet, U. S. No. 3, or lower than U. S. No. 3 grade.

(2) During the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., December 21, 1951, and ending at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., January 1, 1952, no handler shall ship any oranges, including Temple oranges, grown in Regulation Area I or Regulation Area II.

(3) During the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., January 1, 1952, and ending at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., January 7, 1952, no handler shall ship:

(i) Any oranges, except Temple oranges, grown in Regulation Area I which grade U. S. No. 2 Bright, U. S. No. 2, U. S. No. 2 Russet, U. S. No. 3, or lower than U. S. No. 3 grade;

(ii) Any oranges, except Temple oranges, grown in Regulation Area II which grade U. S. No. 2 Russet, U. S. No. 3, or lower than U. S. No. 3 grade;

(iii) Any oranges, except Temple oranges, grown in Regulation Area II which grade U. S. No. 2 or U. S. No. 2 Bright unless such oranges (*a*) are in the same container with oranges which grade at least U. S. No. 1 Russet and (*b*) are not in excess of 50 percent, by count, of the number of all oranges in such container; or

(iv) Any oranges, except Temple oranges, grown in Regulation Area I or Regulation Area II which are of a size smaller than $2\frac{10}{16}$ inches in diameter, measured midway at a right angle to a straight line running from the stem to the blossom end of the fruit, except that a tolerance of 10 percent, by count, of oranges smaller than such minimum size shall be permitted, which tolerance shall be applied in accordance with the provisions for the application of tolerances, specified in the revised United States Standards for Oranges (7 CFR 51.192): *Provided,* That in determining the percentage of oranges in any lot which are smaller than $2\frac{10}{16}$ inches in diameter,

such percentage shall be based only on those oranges in such lot which are of a size 3 inches in diameter and smaller.

(v) Any Temple oranges, grown in Regulation Area I or Regulation Area II, which grade U. S. No. 2 Russet, U. S. No. 3, or lower than U. S. No. 3 grade.

(4) As used in this section, the terms "handler," "ship," "Regulation Area I," "Regulation Area II," and "Growers Administrative Committee" shall each have the same meaning as when used in said amended marketing agreement and order; and the terms "U. S. No. 1 Russet," "U. S. No. 2 Bright," "U. S. No. 2," "U. S. No. 2 Russet," "U. S. No. 3," and "container" shall each have the same meaning as when used in the revised United States Standards for Oranges (7 CFR 51.192).

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of December 1951.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14622; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[Grapefruit Reg. 151]

PART 933—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, AND TANGERINES GROWN IN FLORIDA

LIMITATION OF SHIPMENTS

§ 933.548 *Grapefruit Regulation 151*—(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 33, as amended (7 CFR Part 933), regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines grown in the State of Florida, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and upon the basis of the recommendations of the committees established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of shipments of grapefruit, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective not later than December 10, 1951. Shipments of grapefruit grown in the State of Florida, have been subject to regulation by grades and sizes, pursuant to the amended marketing agreement and order, since September 17, 1951, and will so continue until December 10, 1951; the recommendation and supporting information for continued regulation subsequent to December 9 was promptly submitted to the Department after an open meeting of the Growers Administrative Committee on December 4; such meeting was held to consider recommendations for regulation, after giving due notice of such meeting, and interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit their views at this meeting; the provisions of this section, including the effective time thereof, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such grapefruit; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period hereinafter set forth so as to provide for the continued regulation of the handling of grapefruit; and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject thereto which cannot be completed by the effective time hereof.

(b) *Order.* (1) During the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., December 10, 1951, and ending at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., December 21, 1951, no handler shall ship:

(i) Any grapefruit of any variety, except white seeded grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which do not grade at least U. S. No. 2 Russet;

(ii) Any white seeded grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which do not grade at least U. S. No. 2;

(iii) Any seeded grapefruit, other than pink grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which are of a size smaller than a size that will pack 70 grapefruit, packed in accordance with the requirements of a standard pack, in a standard nailed box;

(iv) Any seedless grapefruit, other than pink grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which are of a size smaller than a size that will pack 96 grapefruit, packed in accordance with the requirements of a standard pack, in a standard nailed box;

(v) Any pink seeded grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which are of a size smaller than a size that will pack 80 grapefruit, packed in accordance with the requirements of a standard pack, in a standard nailed box; or

(vi) Any pink seedless grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which are of a size smaller than a size that will pack 112 grapefruit, packed in accordance with the requirements of a standard pack, in a standard nailed box.

(2) During the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., December 21, 1951, and ending at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., January 1, 1952, no handler shall ship any grapefruit of any variety, grown in the State of Florida.

(3) During the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., January 1, 1952, and ending at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., January 7, 1952, no handler shall ship:

(i) Any grapefruit of any variety, except white seeded grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which do not grade at least U. S. No. 2 Russet;

(ii) Any white seeded grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which do not grade at least U. S. No. 2;

(iii) Any seeded grapefruit, other than pink grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which are of a size smaller than a size that will pack 70 grapefruit, packed in accordance with the requirements of a standard pack, in a standard nailed box;

(iv) Any seedless grapefruit, other than pink grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which are of a size smaller than a size that will pack 80 grapefruit, packed in accordance with the requirements of a standard pack, in a standard nailed box;

(v) Any pink seeded grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which are of a size smaller than a size that will pack 70 grapefruit, packed in accordance with the requirements of a standard pack, in a standard nailed box; or

(vi) Any pink seedless grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which are of a size smaller than a size that will pack 96 grapefruit, packed in accordance with the requirements of a standard pack, in a standard nailed box.

(4) As used in this section "handle," "variety," and "ship," shall have the same meaning as when used in said amended marketing agreement and order; and "U. S. No. 2," "U. S. No. 2 Russet," "standard pack," and "standard nailed box" shall have the same meaning as when used in the revised United States Standards for Grapefruit (7 CFR 51.191).

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of December 1951.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14623; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[Tangerine Reg. 116]

PART 933—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, AND TANGERINES GROWN IN FLORIDA

LIMITATION OF SHIPMENTS

§ 933.549 *Tangerine Regulation 116*—(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 33, as amended (7 CFR Part 933), regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines grown in the State of Florida, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and upon the basis of the recommendations of the committees established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of shipments of tangerines, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the

public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective not later than December 10, 1951. Shipments of tangerines, grown in the State of Florida, have been subject to regulation by grades and sizes, pursuant to the amended marketing agreement and order, since October 15, 1951, and will so continue until December 10, 1951; the recommendation and supporting information for continued regulation subsequent to December 9 was promptly submitted to the Department after an open meeting of the Growers Administrative Committee on December 4; such meeting was held to consider recommendations for regulation, after giving due notice of such meeting, and interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit their views at this meeting; the provisions of this section, including the effective time thereof, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such tangerines; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period hereinafter set forth so as to provide for the continued regulation of the handling of tangerines; and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject thereto which cannot be completed by the effective time hereof.

(b) *Order.* (1) During the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., December 10, 1951, and ending at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., December 21, 1951, no handler shall ship:

(i) Any tangerines, grown in the State of Florida, that do not grade at least U. S. No. 2; or

(ii) Any tangerines, grown in the State of Florida, that are of a size smaller than the size that will pack 210 tangerines, packed in accordance with the requirements of a standard pack, in a half-standard box (inside dimensions 9½ x 9½ x 19⅛ inches; capacity 1,726 cubic inches).

(2) During the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., December 21, 1951, and ending at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., January 1, 1952, no handler shall ship any tangerines grown in the State of Florida.

(3) During the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., January 1, 1952, and ending at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., January 7, 1952, no handler shall ship:

(i) Any tangerines, grown in the State of Florida, that do not grade at least U. S. No. 2; or

(ii) Any tangerines, grown in the State of Florida, that are of a size smaller than the size that will pack 176 tangerines, packed in accordance with the requirements of a standard pack, in a half-standard box (inside dimensions 9½ x 9½ x 19⅛ inches; capacity 1,726 cubic inches).

(4) As used in this section, "handler," "ship," and "Growers Administrative Committee" shall have the same meaning as when used in said amended marketing agreement and order; and "U. S. No. 2" and "standard pack" shall have the same meaning as when used in the United States Standards for Tangerines (7 CFR 51.416).

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of December 1951.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14621; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[Lemon Reg. 412]

PART 953—LEMONS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA

LIMITATION OF SHIPMENTS

§ 953.519 *Lemon Regulation 412*—(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 53, as amended (7 CFR Part 953; 14 F. R. 3612), regulating the handling of lemons grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and upon the basis of the recommendation and information submitted by the Lemon Administrative Committee, established under the said amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of the quantity of such lemons which may be handled, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient, and a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. Shipments of lemons, grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona, are currently subject to regulation pursuant to said amended marketing agreement and order; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein was promptly submitted to the Department after an open meeting of the Lemon Administrative Committee on December 5, 1951, such meeting was held, after giving due notice thereof to consider recommendations for regulation, and interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit their views at this meeting; the provisions of this section, including its effective time, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such lemons; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period hereinafter specified; and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject thereto which cannot be completed by the effective time thereof.

(b) *Order.* (1) The quantity of lemons grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona which may be handled during the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., P. s. t., December 9, 1951, and ending at 12:01 a. m., P. s. t., December 16, 1951, is hereby fixed as follows:

(i) District 1: 34 carloads;

(ii) District 2: 179 carloads;

(iii) District 3: 12 carloads.

(2) The prorate base of each handler who has made application therefor, as provided in the said amended marketing agreement and order, is hereby fixed in accordance with the prorate base schedule which is attached to Lemon Regulation 411 (16 F. R. 12177) and made a part hereof by this reference.

(3) As used in this section, "handled," "handler," "carloads," "prorate base," "District 1," "District 2," and "District 3," shall have the same meaning as when used in the said amended marketing agreement and order.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of December 1951.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14655; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 9:34 a. m.]

PART 966—ORANGES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA OR IN ARIZONA

EXPENSES AND RATE OF ASSESSMENT FOR 1951-1952 FISCAL YEAR

On November 9, 1951, notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (16 F. R. 11456) regarding the expenses and the fixing of the rate of assessment for the 1951-52 fiscal year pursuant to Order No. 66, as amended (7 CFR, Part 966), regulating the handling of oranges grown in the State of California or the State of Arizona. This regulatory program is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.). After consideration of all relevant matters presented, includ-

ing the proposals which were submitted by the Orange Administrative Committee (established pursuant to the amended order) and set forth in the aforesaid notice, it is hereby found and determined that:

§ 966.206 *Expenses and rate of assessment for the 1951–52 fiscal year.* (a) The expenses necessary to be incurred by the Orange Administrative Committee, established pursuant to the provisions of the aforesaid amended order, for its maintenance and functioning during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1952, will amount to $260,041.32; and the rate of assessment to be paid, in accordance with the amended order, by each handler who first handles oranges shall be one cent ($0.01) per packed box of oranges, or an equivalent quantity of oranges, handled by him as the first handler thereof during the said fiscal year. Such rate of assessment is hereby fixed as each handler's pro rata share of the aforesaid expenses.

Nothwithstanding the approval of the aforesaid expenses, none of such funds may be used to pay any wage or salary that is inconsistent with the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order No. 10161, or any supplementary order, directive, or regulation pursuant thereto.

(b) Terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as when used in said amended order.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of December 1951, to become effective 30 days after the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] C. J. McCORMICK,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 51–14592; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

[Orange Reg. 400, Amdt. 1]

PART 966—ORANGES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA OR IN ARIZONA

LIMITATION OF SHIPMENTS

Findings. 1. Pursuant to the provisions of Order No. 66 (7 CFR, Part 966) regulating the handling of oranges grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and upon the basis of the recommendation and information submitted by the Orange Administrative Committee, established under the said order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of the quantity of such oranges which may be handled, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

2. It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this amendment until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this amendment is based became available and the time when this amendment must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, is insufficient; and this amendment relieves restrictions on the handling of oranges grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona.

Order, as amended. The provisions in paragraph (b) (1) (ii) (*a*) of § 966.546 (Orange Regulation 400, 16 F. R. 12178) are hereby amended to read as follows:

(ii) Oranges other than Valencia oranges * * *

(*a*) Prorate District No. 1: 1,450 carloads:

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of December 1951.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 51–14688; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 11:52 a. m.]

[Orange Reg. 401]

PART 966—ORANGES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA OR IN ARIZONA

LIMITATION OF SHIPMENTS

§ 966.547 *Orange Regulation 401*—(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the provisions of Order No. 66, as amended (7 CFR Part 966; 14 F. R. 3614), regulating the handling of oranges grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and upon the basis of the recommendation and information submitted by the Orange Administrative Committee, established under the said amended order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of the quantity of such oranges which may be handled, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient, and a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. Shipments of oranges, grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona, are currently subject to regulation pursuant to said amended order; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein was promptly submitted to the Department after an open meeting of the Orange Administrative Committee on December 6, 1951, such meeting was held, after giving due notice thereof to consider recommendations for regulation, and interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit their views at this meeting; the provisions of this section, including its effective time, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such oranges; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period hereinafter specified; and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject thereto which cannot be completed by the effective time thereof.

(b) *Order.* (1) Subject to the size requirements in Orange Regulation 372, as amended (7 CFR 966.518; 16 F. R. 4678, 5652), the quantity of oranges grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona which may be handled during the period beginning 12:01 a. m., P. s. t., December 9, 1951, and ending at 12:01 a. m., P. s. t., December 16, 1951, is hereby fixed as follows:

(i) *Valencia Oranges.* (*a*) Prorate District No. 1: No movement;

(*b*) Prorate District No. 2: Unlimited movement;

(*c*) Prorate District No. 3: No movement;

(*d*) Prorate District No. 4: No movement.

(ii) *Oranges other than Valencia Oranges.* (*a*) Prorate District No. 1: 800 carloads;

(*b*) Prorate District No. 2: 64 carloads;

(*c*) Prorate District No. 3: 125 carloads;

(*d*) Prorate District No. 4: Unlimited movement.

(2) The prorate base of each handler who has made application therefor, as provided in the said amended order, is hereby fixed in accordance with the prorate base schedule which is attached hereto and made a part hereof by this reference.

(3) As used in this section, "handled," "handler," "varieties," "carloads," and "prorate base" shall have the same meaning as when used in the said amended order; and the terms "Prorate District No. 1," "Prorate District No. 2," "Prorate District No. 3," and "Prorate District No. 4" shall each have the same meaning as given to the respective terms in § 966.107, as amended (15 F. R. 8712), of the current rules and regulations (7 CFR 966.103 et seq.), as amended (15 F. R. 8712).

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of December 1951.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

PRORATE BASE SCHEDULE

[12:01 a. m., P. s. t., Dec. 9, 1951, to 12:01 a. m., P. s. t., Dec. 16, 1951]

ALL ORANGES OTHER THAN VALENCIA ORANGES

Prorate District No. 1

Handler	Prorate base (percent)
Total	100.0000
A. F. G. Lindsay	1.7749
A. F. G. Porterville	1.6975
Ivanhoe Cooperative Association	.7871
Placentia Cooperative Orange Association	.5015
Sandilands Fruit Co	.5658
Dofflemyer & Son, W. Todd	.7328
Earlibest Orange Association	1.9966
Elderwood Citrus Association	.7605
Exeter Citrus Association	3.1772
Exeter Orange Growers Association	1.2840
Exeter Orchard Association	1.4169
Hillside Packing Association	1.4783
Ivanhoe Mutual Orange Association	1.2204
Klink Citrus Association	4.2366
Lemon Cove Association	2.0910
Lindsay Citrus Growers Association	2.4667
Lindsay Cooperative Citrus Association	.9234
Lindsay Fruit Association	1.7264
Lindsay Orange Growers Association	.7761
Naranjo Packing House Co	1.1939
Orange Cove Citrus Association	3.7057
Orange Packing Company	1.2624
Orosi Foothill Citrus Association	1.3020
Paloma Citrus Fruit Association	.9009
Rocky Hill Citrus Association	1.4997
Sanger Citrus Association	3.9239
Sequoia Citrus Association	.9843
Stark Packing Corp	3.3291
Visalia Citrus Association	2.2760
Waddell & Son	2.0223
Baird-Neece Corp	1.6875
Beattie Association, D. A	.6513
Grand View Heights Citrus Association	2.9103
Magnolia Citrus Association	1.9623
Porterville Citrus Association, The	1.4675
Richgrove-Jasmine Citrus Association	1.8045
Strathmore Cooperative Association	1.0842
Strathmore District Orange Association	1.9347
Strathmore Packing House Co	2.0270
Sunflower Packing Association	2.7345
Sunland Packing House Co	2.5310
Terra Bella Citrus Association	1.6286
Tule River Citrus Association	.9717
Euclid Ave. Orange Association	.3127
Lindsay Mutual Groves	1.0745
Martin Ranch	2.1393
Orange Cove Orange Growers	2.5618
Woodlake Packing House	2.3579
Anderson Packing Co., R. M	.8543
Baker Bros	.2504
Barnes, J. L	.0190
Batkins, Fred A	.0675
Bear State Packers, Inc	.2047
Buller, Herman	.0000
California Citrus Groves, Inc., Ltd	1.9941
Chess Co., Meyer W	.1888
Clemente, Lorenzo	.0817
Collum, J. B	.0126
Darby, Fred J	.0317
Darling, Curtis	.0008
Dubendorf, John	.1284
Edison Groves Co	.6506
Evans Bros. Packing Co	.0739
Granada Packing House	.0139
Haas, W. H	.1668
Harding & Leggett	2.2211
Independent Growers, Inc	1.9754
Kim, Charles N	.0544
Kroells Packing Co	1.3262
Lo Bue Bros	.8668
Maas, W. A	.0709
Marks, W. & M	0.4613
Nicholas, Joe	.0209
Nicholas, Richard	.0040
Paramount Citrus Association	.1668
Powell, John W	.0208
Randolph Marketing Co	2.3719
Reimers, Don H	.5537
Terry, Floyd J	.1030
Toy, Chin	.0328
Zaninovich Bros., Inc	1.1556

Prorate District No. 2

Handler	Prorate base (percent)
Total	100.0000
A. F. G. Alta Loma	.2186
A. F. G. Corona	.2862
A. F. G. Fullerton	.0339
A. F. G. Orange	.0404
A. F. G. Riverside	.7201
A. F. G. Santa Paula	.0493
Eadington Fruit Co., Inc	.7363
Hazeltine Packing Co	.0762
Krinard Packing Co	2.1564
Placentia Cooperative Orange Association	.5644
Placentia Pioneer Valencia Growers Association	.0456
Signal Fruit Association	1.0187
Azusa Citrus Association	1.1767
Covina Citrus Association	1.5290
Covina Orange Growers Association	.4846
Damerel-Allison Association	1.0889
Glendora Citrus Association	1.5843
Glendora Mutual Orange Association	.5927
Valencia Heights Orchard Association	.2441
Gold Buckle Association	2.9611
La Verne Orange Association	4.5795
Anaheim Valencia Orange Association	.0148
La Habra Citrus Association	.1656
Yorba Linda Citrus Association, The	.0600
Escondido Orange Association	.5418
Alta Loma Heights Citrus Association	.3747
Citrus Fruit Growers	.8968
Etiwanda Citrus Fruit Association	.1634
Mountain View Fruit Association	.1270
Rialto Heights Orange Growers	.3601
Upland Citrus Association	2.3696
Upland Heights Orange Association	1.4593
Consolidated Orange Growers	.0260
Frances Citrus Association	.0130
Garden Grove Citrus Association	.0280
Goldenwest Citrus Association, The	.1463
Olive Heights Citrus Association	.0448
Santa Ana-Tustin Mutual Citrus Association	.0155
Santiago Orange Growers Association	.1583
Tustin Hills Citrus Association	.0197
Villa Park Orchard Association	.0357
Bradford Bros., Inc	.2171
Placentia Mutual Orange Association	.2198
Yorba Orange Growers Association	.0601
Corona Citrus Association	.9829
Jameson Co	.5769
Orange Heights Orange Association	3.2736
Crafton Orange Growers Association	1.1291
East Highlands Citrus Association	.4482
Redlands Heights Groves	.7367
Redlands Orangedale Association	1.1227
Rialto-Fontana Citrus Association	.4693
Break & Son, Allen	.2880
Bryn Mawr Fruit Growers Association	1.2595
Mission Citrus Association	1.1975
Redlands Cooperative Fruit Association	1.6626
Redlands Orange Growers Association	1.0666
Redlands Select Groves	.5687
Southern Citrus Association	.7664
United Citrus Growers	.8657
Zilen Citrus Co	.5362
Arlington Heights Citrus Co	1.3858
Brown Estate, L. V. W	1.9332
Gavilan Citrus Association	2.1126
Highgrove Fruit Association	.7211
McDermont Fruit Co	1.8171
Monte Vista Citrus Association	1.4952
National Orange Co	1.2391
Riverside Citrus Association	.2103
Riverside Heights Orange Growers Association	1.0910
Sierra Vista Packing Association	.8517
Victoria Ave. Citrus Association	3.4111
Claremont Citrus Association	.9452
College Heights Orange & Lemon Association	1.5755
Indian Hill Citrus Association	1.2762
Pomona Fruit Growers Exchange	1.9690
Walnut Fruit Growers Association	.6185
West Ontario Citrus Association	1.2249
El Cajon Valley Citrus Association	.2099
Escondido Cooperative Citrus Association	.0472
San Dimas Orange Growers Association	1.2315
North Whittier Heights Citrus Association	.1603
San Fernando Heights Orange Association	.8723
Sierra Madre-Lamanda Citrus Association	.1303
Camarillo Citrus Association	.0052
Fillmore Citrus Association	1.0968
Ojai Orange Association	.7222
Piru Citrus Association	1.1616
Rancho Sespe	.0011
Santa Paula Orange Association	.1074
East Whittier Citrus Association	.0029
Murphy Ranch Co	.0597
Bryn Mawr Mutual Orange Association	.5538
Chula Vista Mutual Lemon Association	.0835
Euclid Ave. Orange Association	2.7213
Foothill Citrus Union, Inc	.5555
Garden Grove Orange Cooperative, Inc	.0370
Golden Orange Groves, Inc	.2572
La Verne Cooperative Citrus Association	4.2294
Mentone Heights Association	.6943
Olive Hillside Groves	.0082
Redlands Foothill Groves	2.4232
Redlands Mutual Orange Association	1.1772
Ventura County Orange & Lemon Association	.3427
Whittier Mutual Orange & Lemon Association	.0179
Allec Bros	.0029
Becker, Samuel Eugene	.0097
Book, Maynard C	.0003
Cherokee Citrus Co., Inc	1.1422
Dunning Ranch	.2226
Evans Bros. Packing Co	.8451
Gold Banner Association	1.8345
Granada Packing House	.1847
Hill Packing House, Fred A	.8694
Holland, M. J	.0152
Knapp Packing Co., John C	.0490
Orange Belt Fruit Distributors	1.8142
Orange Hill Groves	.3264
Panno Fruit Co., Carlo	.0634
Placentia Orchard Co	.0776
Ronald, P. W	.0395
Wall, E. T.—Grower and Shipper	2.1331
Western Fruit Growers, Inc	3.4331

PRORATE BASE SCHEDULE—Continued

ALL ORANGES OTHER THAN VALENCIA ORANGES—continued

Prorate District No. 3

Handler	Prorate base (percent)
Total	100.0000
Consolidated Citrus Growers	15.4584
McKellips Citrus Co., Inc	7.7070
Phoenix Citrus Packaging Co	1.3451
Arizona Citrus Growers	22.4518
Chandler Heights Citrus Growers	1.4095
Desert Citrus Growers Co	6.2238
Mesa Citrus Growers Association	17.2484
Tal-Wi-Wi Ranches	1.2503
Tempe Citrus Company	2.3708
Yuma Mesa Fruit Growers Association	.5313
Maricopa Citrus Co	1.5581
Mesa Harvest Produce Co	8.9868
Pioneer Fruit Co	4.0417
Allen & Allen Citrus Packing Co	1.4432
Bernard, Ray D	.5155
Champion Produce House, L. M	.1876
Clark & Sons Produce Co., J. H	.1813
Commercial Citrus Packing Co	.4565
Ishikawa, Paul	.2403
Macchiaroli Fruit Co., James	1.1227
Mattingly Fruit Co	2.5279
Potato House, The	.2552
Sunny Valley Citrus Packing Co	1.4906
Valley Citrus Packing Co	.9962

[F. R. Doc. 51-14689; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 11:52 a. m.]

TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE

Chapter I—Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of the Treasury

Subchapter C—Miscellaneous Excise Taxes

[Regs. 10; T. D. 5871]

PART 185—WAREHOUSING OF DISTILLED SPIRITS

DETERMINATION OF TARE; TRANSFERS BETWEEN WAREHOUSES IN SAME DISTRICT

1. Regulations 10, "Warehousing of Distilled Spirits" (26 CFR Part 185; 15 F. R. 5233), are hereby amended as follows:

§ 185.588 *Method of determination.* When packages of spirits are to be individually gauged for withdrawal from the warehouse, the actual tare of the package will be determined: *Provided*, That the average increase in tare may be determined and used to establish the tare at the time of gauge for withdrawal where it is shown to the satisfaction of the district supervisor (a) that, due to shortage of critical materials, the proprietor has been unable to install bulk gauging tanks for gauging distilled spirits dumped from packages, as provided in Subpart CC, (b) that the volume of tax-paid withdrawals is not sufficient to justify the installation and use of bulk gauging tanks, or (c) that, in the case of small lots, it is not feasible to dump the spirits into bulk gauging tanks of large capacities. Written application to use the average tare method of gauging distilled spirits for taxpayment will be made to the district supervisor by the warehouseman. Where the average tare method is used, the proprietor will improvise a column on Form 1520, headed "Entry Tare," and will enter therein the tare on entry gauge of each package to be withdrawn.

§ 185.695 *Transfers in packages.* When the proprietor of the shipping warehouse desires to make shipment of spirits in original packages, or in packages previously filled from warehouse storage tanks, or of blended brandies in packages filled in the brandy-blending department, he will prepare an original and five copies of Form 1619 filling in the heading and giving details as to serial numbers of packages, date of original entry for deposit, original gauge and last gauge (if other than the original). The proprietor will enter in column 8 (the heading of which will be amended to read "Entry Tare") the entry tares of the packages. In the case of blended brandies the proprietor shall also show on Form 1619 the date and serial number of the Form 1685 covering the blending of the brandies, the date of the original entry of the oldest brandy in the blend and the date of the original entry of the youngest brandy in the blend. The proprietor shall execute on the six copies of Form 236 a description of the packages to be transferred and will give all copies of Forms 236 and 1619 to the storekeeper-gauger. Upon receipt of the Forms 236 and 1619 the storekeeper-gauger will weigh and examine the packages and where it is determined that any package bears evidence of unusual loss that cannot be satisfactorily explained, or of tampering, such package will be detained pending further investigation in accordance with the applicable provisions of §§ 185.480–185.496. The storekeeper-gauger will enter the shipping gross weights on Form 1619. The quantity to be transferred shall not exceed the maximum stated in the application. Upon withdrawal for transfer to noncontiguous premises, the word "Transferred" followed by the date of transfer, the number of the receiving warehouse, and the State in which such warehouse is located, will be plainly and durably stenciled on the Government head of the package in letters and figures not less than one-half inch in height. These marks may be abbreviated as follows:

TRANS. 8-1-50

I. R. B. W. 4—N. Y.

Forms 236 and 1619 will be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of § 185.706.

(53 Stat. 300 as amended, 332; 26 U. S. C. 2801, 2875)

2. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to extend the use of the average tare method of gauging packages of distilled spirits for withdrawal, which will terminate at the close of business December 31, 1951, and to permit its use where the necessity can be established pursuant to the proprietor's application to the district supervisor.

3. It is found that compliance with the notice, public rule-making procedure, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) is unnecessary in connection with the issuance of these regulations for the reason that the change made is of a liberalizing character.

4. Treasury Decision 5842 (16 F. R. 4967) is hereby revoked.

5. This Treasury decision will be effective upon the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(53 Stat. 300, as amended, 332, 375; 26 U. S. C. 2801, 2875, 3176)

[SEAL] JOHN B. DUNLAP,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: December 6, 1951.

THOMAS J. LYNCH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14687; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 11:40 a. m.]

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE: TREASURY

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of the Treasury

PART 10—PRACTICE OF ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS BEFORE THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PERIOD OF ENROLLMENT CARD

1. This document amends § 10.6.

2. The nature and extent of the amendment are indicated by its purpose to fix the expiration dates of all enrollment cards issued after January 1, 1952.

3. Section 10.6 is amended by the addition at the end thereof of a new paragraph designated (e) and reading:

(e) *Period of enrollment card.* Every enrollment card issued after January 1, 1952 (including enrollment cards issued pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section) shall by its terms become void five years after its date of issue, but it shall be renewable pursuant to procedures of the character prescribed by paragraph (d) of this section.

(Sec. 3, 23 Stat. 258; 5 U. S. C. 261)

4. Compliance with the general notice, public rule making, and effective date requirements of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act is dispensed with as unnecessary for this good cause: the new paragraph makes rules of agency procedure and practice and they afford persons affected more than 30 days from the date of publication to take any action prompted thereby.

5. This amendment shall be effective upon the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] E. H. FOLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14696; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 12:05 p. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter VI—Department of the Navy

PART 702—TABULATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS, PROCLAMATIONS, AND PUBLIC LAND ORDERS APPLICABLE TO THE NAVY

EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PUBLIC LAND ORDERS COVERING NAVAL RESERVATIONS, INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES

EDITORIAL NOTE: For an amendment of the tabulation in § 702.4 by the partial revocation of the Executive Order of June 21, 1890, listed therein, see Public

Land Order 767 under Title 43, Chapter I, Appendix, *infra*.

PART 713—NAVAL RESERVE

REVOCATIONS

1. The following sections are hereby revoked:

a. Section 713.10202 *Naval aviation pilots; class V8.*

b. Section 713.10501 *Naval aviation pilots; class V8.*

c. Section 713.10502 *General requirements; class V8.*

d. Section 713.10503 *Aviation pilot ratings; class V8.*

e. Section 713.10504 *Insurance; class V8.*

f. Section 713.10505 *General; class V8.*

(Sec. 9, 52 Stat. 1177, as amended; 34 U. S. C. 853g)

DAN A. KIMBALL,
Secretary of the Navy.

NOVEMBER 29, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14555; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 24—HOUSING AND HOUSING CREDIT

Chapter VIII—Office of Rent Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Controlled Housing Rent Reg., Amdt. 426]

[Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments Rent Reg., Amdt. 421]

PART 825—RENT REGULATION UNDER THE HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947, AS AMENDED

COLORADO, GEORGIA, ILLINOIS, MAINE AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Amendment 426 to the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation (§§ 825.1 to 825.12) and Amendment 421 to the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments (§§ 825.81 to 825.92). Said regulations are amended in the following respects:

1. In Schedule A, Items 86 and 138 are amended to read and new Items 42 and 70a are added, all as follows:

State and name of defense-rental area	Class	County or counties in defense-rental areas under regulation	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation
Colorado				
(42) Colorado Springs	A	El Paso	Jan. 1, 1951	Dec. 10, 1951
Georgia				
(70a) Marietta	A	Cobb	Sept. 1, 1951	Do.
Illinois				
(86) Joliet	B	Will County, except the village of Crete, and that portion of the village of Steger located therein.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942
	C	do	July 1, 1951	Dec. 10, 1951
	A	In Cook County, that part of the village of Steger located therein; and in Will County, the village of Crete and that portion of the village of Steger located therein.	do	Do.
Maine				
(138) Presque Isle	B	In Aroostook County, the towns of Ashland, Caribou, Easton, Fort Fairfield, Limestone, Mapleton, Mars Hill, Van Buren, Washburn, and Westfield, the plantations of Caswell and Hamlin, and the city of Presque Isle.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942
	C	do	Jan. 1, 1951	Dec. 10, 1951
	A	In Aroostook County, the town of Castle Hill	do	Do.

The provisions of item 1 of these amendments are a result of joint certifications pertaining to critical defense housing areas by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization under section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and a determination as to the relaxation of real estate construction credit controls under section 204 (m) of said act.

2. In Schedule A, Item 276a is amended to read as follows:

State and name of defense-rental area	Class	County or counties in defense-rental areas under regulation	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation
South Carolina				
(276a) Aiken	A	Aiken	July 1, 1950	Sept. 20, 1951
	A	Allendale and Barnwell	May 1, 1951	Do.

This changes the maximum rent date for Allendale and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina, portions of the Aiken Defense-Rental Area, from July 1, 1950 to May 1, 1951.

(Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 197, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

This amendment shall be effective December 10, 1951.

Issued this 5th day of December 1951.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14587; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1, Amdt. 2]

CPR 1—NEW PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

CONVERSION STEEL ADJUSTMENT

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Division 1, is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment permits manufacturers of passenger automobiles to reflect in their ceiling prices increased costs due to the use of more conversion steel than they used in the period preceding June 30, 1950. This is done by establishing a conversion steel cost increase adjustment which is to be added to the base date price of the automobile, together with the cost increase adjustments for labor and materials provided for in Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1. The price increase adjustment factor is then determined in accordance with the procedure set forth in this regulation and ceiling prices determined by the use of this factor.

This amendment is issued for the same reasons and accomplishes the same general objectives as Amendment 15 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30 which permitted manufacturers to reflect increases in costs due to the use of conversion steel. Accordingly, the Statement of Considerations involved in the issuance of that amendment is equally applicable to this present amendment.

In the formulation of this amendment consideration has been given to the recommendations of the Automobile Manufacturers Advisory Committee.

Every effort has been made to conform this amendment to existing business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution. Insofar as any provisions of this amendment may operate to compel changes in the business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution, such provisions are found by the Director of Price Stabilization to be necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of the amendment.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1, is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 2 (b) is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "You may also adjust your present ceiling prices to reflect your increase in cost due to increased use of conversion steel as provided in section 5A of this regulation."

2. A new section 5A is added to read as follows:

SEC. 5A. *How to calculate the conversion steel cost increase adjustment.* (a)

To calculate your increase in materials cost, occasioned by the increased use of conversion steel, you will make the following computation:

(1) Determine the total quantity of conversion steel in pounds utilized by you or supplied by you in the manufacture of the automobile upon which your adjustment calculations are made during the period January 1, 1950 to June 30, 1950.

(2) Determine the average price per pound paid for the conversion steel determined under subparagraph (1) above, during the period January 1, 1950 to June 30, 1950, above current mill price, but not in excess of 100 percent thereof for any individual transaction. The term "current mill price" means the delivered price in carload lots which the steel mill producer from whom you purchased the greatest tonnage of steel during the period January 1, 1950 to June 30, 1950, had in effect. If you did not purchase any steel mill products from any steel mill producer during this period you use the delivered price in carload lots which the steel mill producer nearest to you had in effect. Where more than one type of steel is used the weighted average price of all types of steel may be developed to determine the "current mill price." In determining the price paid for conversion steel you total the amount you paid for steel mill products which you purchased for conversion steel mill products; the amount you paid for converting these steel mill products to other steel products; and the amount paid by you for transportation of these steel mill products to the place of conversion and to the first distribution point after conversion.

(3) Multiply (1) by (2). The result obtained is your average premium cost per automobile for conversion steel for the period January 1, 1950 to June 30, 1950.

(4) Make the same calculations as in subparagraphs (1) to (3) above using the dates April 1, 1951 to September 30, 1951, in place of January 1, 1950 to June 30, 1950.

(5) Subtract the result determined under subparagraph (3) above from that determined under subparagraph (4) above. This will give you your conversion steel cost increase adjustment. If the result is negative your conversion steel cost adjustment will be considered to be zero.

(b) You file your conversion steel cost increase adjustment with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., together with your revised price increase adjustment factor for each make of automobile as required by Section 12 of this regulation.

(c) You must recompute your increased materials costs due to the use of conversion steel on April 1, 1952, and every six months thereafter. You make this recomputation in accordance with the methods set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, except that you use your experience during the six months immediately preceding the date as of which recomputation is required. If this recomputation results in a greater increase in your conversion steel cost increase adjustment than that established for the preceding six-month period for which you made a computation, you may use this greater increase in determining your price increase adjustment factor. If this recomputation results in a reduction of your conversion steel cost increase adjustment last determined, you must within 30 days after the required date of recomputation use this reduced adjustment to recompute your price increase adjustment factor under section 7. If, however, the reduction of the conversion steel cost increase adjustment results in a decrease of less than ten dollars in the ceiling price, as last determined, you need not recompute your ceiling price.

Within 30 days after each required recomputation, you must file a report of your new conversion steel cost increase adjustment with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., together with your revised price increase adjustment factor for each make of automobile as required by section 12 of this regulation.

3. Section 7 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) To the base period price of the automobile to your largest class of purchaser upon which the cost increase adjustments were calculated, add the labor and materials adjustments, and conversion steel adjustment if any.

4. A new paragraph (c) to section 20 is added to read as follows:

(c) *Conversion steel.* This term means steel mill products which have been obtained by the consumer in consequence of the consumer or some other person having furnished, directly or indirectly, to one or more steel producers or converters, steel mill products in a less finished form, such as, but not limited to, ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, rods, skalp, and hot rolled sheets in coils, for the express purpose of procuring such steel mill products.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This amendment shall be effective December 12, 1951.

NOTE: The reporting requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 7, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14678; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 11:25 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1, Supplementary Regulation 1]

CPR 1—NEW PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

SR 1—ADJUSTMENTS UNDER SECTION 402 (D) (4) OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950, AS AMENDED

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1, is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This supplementary regulation is issued to implement the provisions of section 402 (d) (4) of the "Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951" for manufacturers of passenger automobiles. The Statement of Considerations prefaced to Supplementary Regulation 17 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22, the manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation, sets forth generally the objectives and rationale of the techniques employed by the Director for that purpose. That Statement of Considerations is referred to for a discussion of the reasons upon which the adjustment procedure is based.

However, since this present regulation is supplementary to a tailored regulation for a specific industry, certain changes in form have been made from the general pattern of the adjustment procedure, to integrate the adjustment procedure with the pricing procedure of Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1. Furthermore, since but one industry is the subject of this supplementary regulation, the procedure can be more closely suited to the structure and the accounting practices of the industry. The major change is in permitting the manufacturer to propose a method: First, of calculating the change in net cost of a manufacturing material produced in one unit of his business and transferred to another unit of his business (in lieu of specifically setting forth such method in the regulation), and secondly, in permitting the manufacturer to propose a method of computing the overhead adjustment applicable to each automobile. Such latitude is appropriate for several reasons. A uniquely small group of manufacturers, ten in number is affected by this supplementary regulation. This group utilizes as advanced and as elaborate an accounting system as is to be found in American industry. Yet each maintains a somewhat different pattern, related to his degree of integration and production and marketing pattern. These manufacturers, for the most part, are pricing commodities under Supplementary Regulation 4 of Ceiling Price Regulation 30 (whose procedure broadly parallels the procedure they must use in the present regulation). They are familiar with the techniques of the adjustment provisions therein and the calculations thereunder are fundamentally similar to the calculations they must make under this supplementary regulation. Since they will be able to arrive at the same results even if there are minor variations in procedure among themselves, it has been decided that it would involve considerable less expense and trouble to them to permit them to set forth procedures most nearly consistent with the accounting practices that they are following. The Director will then scrutinize these procedures individually for conformity with general theory and purpose. Such latitude, of course, would be entirely impractical in dealing with a large number of manufacturers or with manufac-

turers whose accounting practices have not reached so detailed a stage. Even though the burden that the O. P. S. assumes is considerable, it is felt that the greater amount of administrative effort involved is compensated for by the savings to the manufacturer.

Under Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1, manufacturers arrived at a ceiling price by the calculation of a price increase adjustment factor. This procedure has been continued in the present supplementary regulation, making appropriate changes for the base date and cut-off dates in the calculation of labor and material costs, adding the overhead adjustment, and permitting the addition, if the manufacturer desires, of the conversion steel cost adjustment provided for by an amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1, issued contemporaneously with this supplementary regulation.

Thus the manufacturer will arrive at a single factor and calculate his ceiling prices accordingly.

Representatives of the manufacturers were consulted and their advice and recommendations have been taken into account to the greatest extent possible.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1, are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Every effort has been made to conform this supplementary regulation to existing business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution. Insofar as any provisions of this supplementary regulation may operate to compel changes in the business practices, cost practices, or methods, or means or aids to distribution, such provisions are found by the Director of Price Stabilization to be necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of this supplementary regulation.

So far as practicable the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and to relevant factors of general applicability.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 12 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101–2110. E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. *The purpose of this supplementary regulation.* This supplementary regulation tells you how to apply under section 402 (d) (4) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, for the adjustment of ceiling prices established by Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1.

SEC. 2. *How to obtain adjusted ceiling prices.* If you wish to adjust your ceiling prices established by Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1, under this supplementary regulation, you must recalculate your price increase adjustment factor for each make of automobile arrived at under CPR 1, Revision 1. This will be done by adding to your base period price (section 3 of this supplementary regulation), your materials cost adjustment (section 4 of this supplementary regulation), your labor cost adjustment (section 5 of this supplementary regulation), your overhead cost adjustment (section 7 of this supplementary regulation) and, if you wish, your conversion steel cost adjustment as determined under Amendment 2 to CPR 1, Revision 1. If you calculate any one of your materials, labor or overhead cost adjustments, you must also calculate and apply all of these adjustments. Your price increase adjustment factor is then determined as set forth in section 7 (b) of CPR 1, Revision 1. You then apply your recalculated price increase adjustment factor as is set forth in section 9 of Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1. Before you put into effect your adjusted ceiling prices you must file an application with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., for approval of your recalculated price increase adjustment factor for each make of automobile setting forth that factor and each cost adjustment calculated under this supplementary regulation, and you must await receipt of approval of your price increase adjustment factor by the Director of Price Stabilization. Within five days after you receive this approval, you shall also file your proposed wholesale ceiling prices, and your suggested new factory retail price lists as specified in section 12 of CPR 1, Revision 1.

SEC. 3. *Base period price.* You have the option of using the base period price set forth in section 3 of Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1, or you may use the price in effect on any other date between January 1, 1950 and June 24, 1950.

SEC. 4. *Your materials cost adjustment.* You calculate your material cost adjustment in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1, modified as follows:

(a) Wherever the dates December 31, 1950, or March 15, 1951, appear, substitute therefor the date July 26, 1951.

(b) The term "base date" used in section 5 of CPR 1, Revision 1, means the date you have chosen pursuant to section 3 of this regulation.

(c) You must compute the change in the net cost of a manufacturing material which is produced in one unit of your business and transferred to another unit of your business in accordance with section 6 of this supplementary regulation and not in accordance with section 5(f) of Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1.

(d) Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1, permits certain items of cost, normally considered as overhead, to be included in calculating your material and labor cost adjustment. At your option you may continue to include these costs in calculating these adjustments or you may include them in computing your overhead adjustment.

SEC. 5. *Your labor cost adjustment.* You calculate your labor cost adjustment in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of Ceiling Price Regulation 1, Revision 1, modified as follows:

(a) Wherever the date March 15, 1951 appears, substitute therefor the date July 26, 1951.

(b) The term "base date" used in section 5 of CPR 1, Revision 1, means the date you have chosen pursuant to section 3 of this regulation.

(c) You may include in your labor cost adjustment any wage increase or fringe benefit given under a contract retroactive to a date prior to July 26, 1951, provided that the contract was entered into prior to July 26, 1951, and that the only condition attached to the payment of the increase or benefit was that it be approved by the Wage Stabilization Board.

SEC. 6. *Calculation of the change in net cost of a manufacturing material which is produced in one unit of your business and transferred to another unit of your business.* You are not required to calculate the change in net costs of a manufacturing material which is produced in one unit of your business and is transferred to another unit of your business. If you choose, however, to calculate such change in net costs, you propose a method of arriving at a transfer price for such materials. In general, the calculation of the change in the net cost of the transferred material will be computed as you would compute the change in the cost of any commodity since its base date for the purpose of determining its ceiling price. Your method must not include the same change in cost twice, nor may it include any adjustment for overhead which is included in the overhead cost adjustment of the automobile upon which you have made your calculation. You may submit your proposed method at the same time that you submit your application for approval of your recalculated price increase adjustment factor.

SEC. 7. *Calculation of the overhead cost adjustment.* (a) You will calculate your overhead cost adjustment by determining the change in your unit overhead between the base date and July 26, 1951. This cost adjustment may be a plus or minus sum. You will determine this adjustment in accordance with

a method that you will propose to the Director of Price Stabilization. This method must be consistent in principle with the method you use to determine an overhead adjustment in adjusting the ceiling price on automotive parts or other vehicles that you manufacture. The method you propose must not include the same element of overhead twice. Thus, if an element of overhead is allocated to any part of the automobile it may not be included again in calculating the overhead adjustment of the automobile. In the method you propose you must take into account the abnormal effect of fires, floods, explosions, strikes, lockouts or other unusual factors on unit overhead. You may submit your proposed method at the same time that you submit your application for approval of your recalculated price increase adjustment factor.

(b) For the purpose of computing your overhead adjustment, overhead includes all your normal costs of operation, except factory labor and manufacturing materials which you have taken into account in calculating your labor and materials cost adjustments. Overhead does not include excise, sales or similar taxes; transportation costs on incoming materials, if you have included such costs as part of the cost of the manufacturing material, or any of the following items of expense:

(1) Any depreciation in excess of normal depreciation, regardless of increase in usage.

(2) Accelerated amortization of emergency facilities pursuant to a "Certificate of Necessity," or otherwise.

(3) Depletion, except where it is based upon a cost of acquisition of the wasting asset.

(4) Unusual development costs in the case of wasting assets.

(5) Any item which constitutes a distribution of profits, including bonuses, payments on any profit sharing plans, or dividends.

(6) Interest.

(7) Losses on sale or disposition of capital assets.

(8) Costs due to unusual and nonrecurring events, such as losses due to fires, floods, civil disturbances, or fines, awards or settlements, together with legal or court costs connected therewith.

(9) Costs attributable to services rendered prior to the period in which they were paid as, for example, a retroactive wage award paid during the overhead base period but covering services rendered prior to January 1, 1950 or prior to whatever overhead base period you are using.

(10) Amortization of costs under pension or welfare funds attributable to past services.

(11) The excess of costs for major repairs over normal amortization or other charges.

(12) Capital expenditures.

(13) Unreasonable or excessive expense accounts or entertainment costs.

(14) Wage, salary or other compensation paid to an employee in contravention of any regulation or order promulgated under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

(15) Payments for any materials or services in excess of ceiling prices at the time of their sale established under any regulation or order issued under the Defense Production Act of 1950.

(16) Expenditures for the personal benefit of any owner.

(17) Income or profit taxes.

(18) Charitable contributions during the overhead terminal period in excess of 5 percent of net income during that period.

(19) Excessive or unreasonable payments to affiliated persons for materials, services, licenses or for any other purpose.

(20) Losses on inventory, including inventory write-downs.

(21) Any other non-operating cost.

(22) Any cost which is unreasonable or excessive.

SEC. 8. *Recalculating your price increase adjustment factor where model now sold was not manufactured on the base date.* (a) If you cannot determine the price increase adjustment factor under this supplementary regulation for any make of automobile because no automobile of that make which you are now manufacturing is the same model or counterpart model of the automobile as you are offering for sale on the base date, you may propose a new price increase adjustment factor for such automobile and file an application for the establishment of this price increase adjustment factor under this supplementary regulation. This application must be filed with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., and must contain the following information:

(1) The method by which you recalculated your price increase adjustment factor. This method must reflect the increase in costs in the bill of materials for the currently best selling automobile of that make between the base date and July 26, 1951 and reflect the increase in total labor costs between the base date and July 26, 1951, or reflect what the increases would be if the same automobile were manufactured on those dates. The materials cost and labor cost should be determined in accordance with sections 5 and 6 of CPR 1, Revision 1, as modified by sections 4 and 5 of this supplementary regulation. The method must also reflect the change in your unit overhead between the base date and July 26, 1951, according to the method you propose pursuant to section 7 of this supplementary regulation. You may also reflect the increase of costs due to the use of conversion steel as provided in Amendment 2 to CPR 1, Revision 1. Together with your proposed price increase adjustment factor, you shall set forth the results of your calculations with respect to your materials, labor, overhead adjustments, and your conversion steel adjustment, if any.

(2) If you are able to make such an estimate, a comparative bill of materials and labor costs and overhead adjustment (and your conversion steel adjustment, if any) on the respective dates mentioned in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph for the currently best selling automobile in that make. The appropriate materials, labor costs, conversion steel and overhead adjustment should be calculated in the same manner as the calculation made in subparagraph (1).

(3) A description of each line or series in the make of the automobile for which the price increase adjustment factor is proposed, the date of the first sale of the automobile in this make or line or series, and the price charged on such sale; the date of each subsequent change of price; and the present ceiling price to each class of purchaser.

(b) Upon the basis of your application to the Director for the establishment of a price increase adjustment factor, and upon all data submitted therewith, the Director will issue an order establishing an appropriate price increase adjustment factor.

SEC. 9. *Applicability of CPR 1, Revision 1.* As modified by this supplementary regulation, all the provisions of CPR 1, Revision 1, which are not inconsistent with this supplementary regulation remain applicable to you.

SEC. 10. *Modification of adjusted ceiling prices by the Director of Price Stabilization.* The Director of Price Stabilization may at any time revise or modify ceiling prices adjusted under this supplementary regulation, require further information, or direct you to continue your present ceiling prices until further notice.

SEC. 11. *Records and reports.* In addition to the records you are required to keep by CPR 1, Revision 1, you must prepare and preserve for the life of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and for two years thereafter all records necessary to determine whether you have determined correctly your price increase adjustment factor and recalculated ceiling prices under this supplementary regulation, including appropriate worksheets, showing your computations of your price increase adjustment factor and adjusted ceiling prices under the provisions of this supplementary regulation.

In addition, you must keep all records showing the prices at which you have sold or offered for sale, commodities subject to this supplementary regulation for two years after the date of such sale or offer.

SEC. 12. *Definitions.* Unless the context otherwise requires or a different definition is given, all terms used in this supplementary regulation have the same meaning as in CPR 1, Revision 1.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation is effective December 12, 1951.

NOTE: The record-keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 7, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14679; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 11:26 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 45, Amdt. 1 to Revision 1]

CPR 45—Apparel Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation

Miscellaneous Amendments and Corrections

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 45, Revision 1, is hereby issued.

Statement of Considerations

CPR 45, Revision 1, excludes from its coverage manufacturers who are located in the territories and possessions of the United States. It has come to the attention of the Director of Price Stabilization that apparel manufacturers in the Territory of Hawaii, whose prices are frozen under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, are now in need of the same relief, as to increased costs, that the regulation affords to manufacturers located in the continental United States. The regulation is amended, therefore, to include in its coverage apparel manufacturers located in Hawaii.

Although the regulation covers apparel, apparel furnishings and apparel accessories made of plastic, its coverage of footwear was limited to footwear made of felted, knitted or woven materials, and which is not normally made by shoe or rubber manufacturers. There is appearing on the market an increasing number of plastic footwear articles worn for weather protection, such as plastic overshoes. Although some of them are made by rubber manufacturers, the processes involved in their manufacture are more closely related to those involved in the manufacture of other plastic articles of apparel than they are to those involved in the manufacture of rubbers. In order that such plastic footwear shall be priced in the same manner as other plastic apparel, this amendment includes plastic overshoes and similar plastic footwear worn for weather protection within the coverage of CPR 45, Revision 1.

This amendment also limits the coverage of the regulation to articles which have been fabricated within this country or any of its territories or possessions. Many manufacturers located here send their fabrics (domestic or imported) out of the country to be made into finished articles by contractors located elsewhere, and then have the finished articles returned here for sale. In other cases they purchase fabrics in a foreign country, have them shipped directly to a territory or possession of the United States where they are fabricated into finished articles for their account, and the finished articles are then brought to the United States. Under this amendment the sales of such articles, whether made of domestic or foreign materials, are covered by the regulation provided that the fabricating of those articles is done within any of the territories or possessions of the United States. Any articles fabricated in a foreign country, though they are fabricated for the account of manufacturers located in this country or Hawaii out of materials owned by them, are considered as imports and are not within the coverage of this regulation.

Many apparel manufacturers, prior to the issuance of Revision 1 on September 11, 1951, had elected to make CPR 45 effective as to them for one or more of their categories, and were pricing and selling their articles in these categories under CPR 45 when the Revision 1 was issued. Since Revision 1 changed several of the costing and pricing provisions of CPR 45, these manufacturers were, on September 11, faced with the necessity of recalculating their ceiling prices for their articles in those categories which they had been pricing under CPR 45. When Revision 1 was issued, it was intended that these manufacturers would be given a reasonable time in which to make the necessary recalculations; this amendment gives effect to that intention, by allowing them until January 11, 1952 to begin pricing and selling in accordance with the revised provisions of the regulation. They are permitted to price and sell at their recalculated ceiling prices as soon as they have determined them, and they must do so on and after January 11, 1952. In the meantime, until they begin pricing and selling under the revision, they must price and sell under the provisions of the regulation prior to their revision as to any categories for which they had put CPR 45 into effect prior to September 11, 1951. The period between September 11, 1951 and January 11, 1952, which is allowed these manufacturers for recalculation, is more than equivalent to the time allowed for calculation of ceiling prices under CPR 45 before its original mandatory effective date.

It is recognized that many of these manufacturers who take orders shortly before January 11, 1952, at prices calculated before the revision will be unable to make deliveries on such orders until some time after that date. In order to avoid a situation in which they would be permitted to take orders at specified prices and then be required to revise the prices of the articles in those orders before delivery, this amendment allows them until February 11, 1952 to make deliveries in fulfillment of orders taken and accepted in writing before January 11, 1952 at prices determined before Revision 1.

Manufacturers who, on and after September 11, 1951, put the regulation into effect as to a category for the first time, must utilize the provisions of Revision 1 in putting the regulation into effect.

Although manufacturers are permitted to price and sell under this regulation at any time, section 3 has not required them to file their reports until the mandatory effective date of the regulation. Proper administration of the regulation requires that the Office of Price Stabilization be supplied with the required information by all manufacturers who are pricing and selling under its provisions. Section 3 is, therefore, amended to require manufacturers to file their reports within thirty days after they first price and sell any article under the regulation. However, since some manufacturers began pricing and selling under the regulation more than thirty days prior to the issuance of this amendment, January 11, 1952 is specified as the earliest date on which these reports must be filed.

Minor corrections are made in sections 13 (b) and 46 (b) (2). In both of these sections reference was made to section 16, when reference to section 15 was intended.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization this amendment is generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

In formulating this amendment the Director has consulted with representatives of industry to the extent practicable under the circumstances and has given consideration to their recommendations.

Amendatory Provisions

Ceiling Price Regulation 45, Revision 1, is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1 is amended as follows:

a. By deleting from the first sentence the following words: "in the United States or in the District of Columbia (not including territories or possessions)" and by substituting therefor the following words: "in the 48 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Territory of Hawaii (not including any other territories or possessions)";

b. By substituting a comma for the period at the end of the first sentence, and immediately following the comma adding the following words: "or (d) overshoes and similar footwear worn for weather protection, which are made entirely of plastic except for trimmings and closures."

c. By deleting the portion of the second sentence which follows the word "manufacturer," inserting a comma after the word "manufacturer," and adding immediately following that comma the following words: "provided that they are fabricated within the 48 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any of the territories or possessions of the United States."

so that section 1 will now read as follows:

Section 1. *Sellers and sales covered by this regulation.* This regulation covers you if you are a manufacturer located in the 48 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Territory of Hawaii (not including any other territories or possessions) of (a) apparel, apparel furnishings, or apparel accessories, made of textile materials, leather, fur, plastic, other materials which are normally sewed as part of the assembly operation, or a combination of any such materials, or (b) component parts manufactured exclusively for further processing into or for use as a part of apparel, apparel furnishings or apparel accessories, or (c) footwear made of felted, knitted, or woven fabrics, or combinations of such fabrics, and which is not normally made by shoe or rubber manufacturers, or (d) overshoes and similar footwear worn for weather protection, which are made entirely of plastic except for trimmings and closures. This regulation applies to the sale, including sales at retail, of any such articles of which you are the manufacturer provided that

they are fabricated within the 48 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any of the territories or possessions of the United States. Examples of articles which are covered by this regulation and of articles which are not covered by this regulation are contained in Appendix A.

This regulation supersedes the General Ceiling Price Regulation for sales by manufacturers of the articles covered by this regulation.

2. Section 3 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. *When to begin pricing under this regulation.* (a) You may begin to price and sell articles in accordance with this regulation at any time after its issuance; if you price and sell any article in a category in accordance with the provisions of this regulation, you must price and sell all articles in the same category in accordance with its provisions. On and after the mandatory effective date of this regulation, you must price and sell all articles covered by it in accordance with its provisions.

If you priced and sold any article in a category in accordance with this regulation prior to its revision on September 11, 1951, you must price and sell that article and all articles in the same category in accordance with Revision 1 of this regulation no later than January 11, 1952; prior to January 11, 1952 you have the option of pricing and selling those articles under either the original provisions of this regulation or Revision 1. You are allowed until February 11, 1952 to make deliveries pursuant to orders which you accept in writing before January 11, 1952 at prices determined under this regulation prior to Revision 1.

(b) You must file a report containing the information specified below with the Office of Price Stabilization, Apparel Branch, Washington 25, D. C., by registered mail, return receipt requested. This report must be filed not later than the mandatory effective date of this regulation; provided, however, that if you begin to price and sell any articles under this regulation prior to its mandatory effective date, you must file your report within thirty days after your first sale of an article priced under this regulation, but in any case not earlier than January 11, 1952. The report shall state the following:

(1) Your name and address.

(2) The address of the office where your records are kept.

(3) A list of your categories which you have established in accordance with section 6 (c) of this regulation, including a description of the basic material used in each category.

(4) The base period selected for each category.

(5) A list of the classes of purchasers to which you sold during the period July 1, 1949 through June 24, 1950.

(6) If you elect to round ceiling prices of articles under either section 35 or 36, indicate for each category the number of the section which you elect use.

Your report must be signed by an officer or authorized agent of your company and dated.

On and after the date on which this section requires you to file your report, you may not sell or deliver any articles for which this regulation is in effect unless and until your report has been filed.

3. In section 13 (b) the reference to section 16 is corrected so as to refer to section 15, so that section 13 (b) will now read as follows:

(b) Multiply this physical amount of each of these manufacturing materials by the change in net cost per unit of such materials between the base period prescribed date for the category in which the article falls and the terminal prescribed date. In calculating the change in net cost, you must observe carefully the instructions contained in section 15.

4. In section 46 (b) (2) the reference to section 16 is corrected so as to refer to section 15, so that section 46 (b) (2) will now read as follows:

(2) Compute what the total price of the same quantity of raw materials or component parts would be as of the terminal prescribed date used for your calculation of "the manufacturing materials cost adjustment." In computing what that total price would be, apply the provisions of section 15.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This amendment is effective December 12, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 7, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14680; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 11:26 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 78, Supplementary Regulation 1, Corr.]

CPR 78—BASIC ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE REGULATION

SR 1—DOMESTIC BULK WHISKEY

Due to clerical error, SR 1 to CPR 78, issued October 1, 1951 (16 F. R. 10068), contains several misprints which are corrected as follows:

1. The heading of the fourth paragraph of the Statement of Considerations is corrected to read "*Relationship of this regulation to the Basic Alcoholic Beverage Regulation.*"

2. In the list of Regulatory Provisions immediately following the Statement of Considerations, the third word of the listing of section 7 is corrected from "canont" to "cannot."

3. The last sentence of section 7 is corrected by substituting the phrase "Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended", for the phrase "Defense Production Act of 1950."

4. The last sentence of section 9 (a) (1) is corrected by substituting the word "overage" for the word "average."

5. The last sentence of section 9 (b) (1) is corrected by substituting the phrase "Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended", for the phrase "Defense Production Act of 1950."

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 7, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14681; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 11:26 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 78, Supplementary Regulation 2, Corr.]

CPR 78—BASIC ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE REGULATION

SR 2—DISTRIBUTORS OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC PACKAGED DISTILLED SPIRITS AND WINES

Due to clerical error, SR 2 to CPR 78, issued October 31, 1951 (16 F. R. 11164, contains several misprints which are corrected as follows:

1. The statement of considerations is corrected by substituting the phrase "section 402 (k)" for the phrase "section 402 (d) (4)" wherever it appears.

2. The second sentence of section 25 (b) (3) is corrected by substituting the word "resulting" for the word "resultant."

3. The last sentence of section 25 (c) is corrected by substituting the word "record" for the word "reporting", and by striking the word "first."

4. The heading of section 35 (b) is corrected by substituting *"preserve"* (in italics) for "preserve."

5. The third sentence of section 40 (c) (1) is corrected by striking the word "and", which appears before the word "shall." That sentence is further corrected by inserting the words "and shall" before the word "contain."

6. Subparagraph (a) (4), of the definition of "cost of acquisition" in section 72, is corrected by substituting the word "included" for the word "excluded."

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 7, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14682; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 11:26 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 104]

CPR 104—NEW HARDWOOD TOBACCO HOGSHEADS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Ceiling Price Regulation 104 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This regulation establishes dollars and cents ceiling prices on new hardwood hogsheads which are used for the storage and shipment of dark and burley tobacco. It is customary in this industry to refer to an unassembled group of two finished heads and a set (bundle) of staves sufficient to encircle these heads, as a hogs-

head. Thus delivery of one set of staves and two circled heads furnishes the necessary hardwood material for one tobacco hogshead. The annual output of this industry amounts to about 150,000 hardwood hogsheads which are manufactured by approximately 14 companies located in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Southern Indiana.

It is customary for hogshead manufacturers to negotiate a price in early summer with the users of hogsheads after an estimate has been made of the total size of the crop which will be harvested in the fall. Then after the price has been determined, the manufacturer delivers knocked down hogsheads to the user at the user's convenience, who assembles them as they are needed. In this way, it is possible for these manufacturers to have sufficient amounts of material on hand to meet the peak demand for hogsheads which comes during the fall of the year.

The accompanying table, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration, sets forth the production of dark and burley tobacco for the seasons 1946–1950 and gives an estimate on the 1951 crop. It is apparent from these figures that there was a drop in production in the years 1949 and 1950 when compared to 1948.

[Million pounds, farm weight]

Year	Production	Amount pledged to Commodity Credit Corporation
1946	662	164
1947	521	52
1948	638	106
1949	596	43
1950	526	48
Estimated 1951	592	

As shown in the table, a considerable portion of the crop, which must be stored in hardwood hogheads to protect the tobacco, was pledged with the Commodity Credit Corporation for advances to the grower. The official estimate by the Department of Agriculture for the 1951 harvest is considerably larger than the actual crop harvested in 1950.

The 1950 price level for tobacco hogsheads was affected by a large inventory carry-over from the manufacturers' 1949 production which was not completely utilized because of an unexpected crop shortage. This carry-over had the effect of lowering the selling price of hogheads for which the manufacturer could negotiate in the spring of 1950. Then in 1950 there was another unexpected short crop which had the tendency to keep the price on this lower level. Consequently, the prices that were in effect during the General Ceiling Price Regulation base period of December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951, inclusive, were the prices generally which had been established on contracts entered into during the spring of 1950. Changes from the prices established in the spring of 1950 had been made by some producers at the termination of their contract sales in the latter part of 1950. Those prices reflected a more current cost-price relationship. However, upward price changes were not put in effect by most producers. The normal production period for hardwood hogsheads is from May to early December; consequently, the GCPR base period coincided with a time of very low production and sales. Thus, a number of companies have ceiling prices which are abnormally low in comparison with their lumber and labor costs during and prior to the GCPR base period.

The type of lumber used for tobacco hogsheads can be diverted to other products which have historically had a more profitable cost-price relationship. If there is a normal harvest of tobacco, any diversion of lumber to other products tends to result in an insufficient supply of hogsheads. On the other hand, no undue diversion to hogsheads is apt to occur because sales are necessarily limited to the approximate number required to process the crop.

The prices established by this regulation are deemed sufficient to enable producers to supply an adequate quantity of hogsheads for the coming tobacco season. They are substantially in line with the GCPR ceiling prices of those producers who adjusted their prices late in 1950 to reflect their then current labor and materials costs. They are somewhat above the current break-even points of two producers who have recently been granted price adjustments under GOR 10.

Moreover, the prices established by this regulation are only 10 percent above the maximum prices established by the Office of Price Administration on September 30, 1946. For example, the OPA ceiling price of a hogshead with 54 inch staves was $5.15, whereas this regulation sets a ceiling of $5.65. This price difference is considerably less than the cost increases which hogshead producers have experienced since 1946 and is less than the price increases in other lumber products since that time.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the ceiling prices established by this regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

So far as practicable, the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950 to June 24, 1950, inclusive, and to relevant factors of general applicability.

In formulating this regulation, the Director has consulted with representatives of the industry to the extent practicable under the circumstances and has given consideration to their recommendations.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. What this regulation does.
2. Ceiling prices for hogsheads.
3. Commodities not specifically priced.
4. Delivery charges.
5. Records.
6. Adjustable pricing.
7. Petitions for amendment.
8. Transfer of business.
9. Prohibitions.
10. Evasion.
11. Sales at less than ceiling prices.
12. Violation, civil or criminal action.
13. Definitions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 13 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup., 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup., 2101–2110. E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Sup.

SECTION 1. *What this regulation does.* This regulation establishes ceiling prices for new hardwood tobacco hogsheads and extra parts used with them. The term "hogshead" means one set of heading (two heads) and one set of staves sufficient to encircle the heading, intended to be assembled by the purchaser into an unbilged round container for the storage and shipment of tobacco. This regulation applies to all sales and purchases of the commodities covered by this regulation in the continental United States.

SEC. 2. *Ceiling prices for hogsheads.* If you are a manufacturer of hardwood hogsheads, your ceiling prices, f. o. b. mill, for new hogsheads manufactured of any species of hardwood, and for extra parts used in connection with them, are the following:

Item	Unit	Price per unit
48-inch diameter heads (circled).	Each	$1.35
48-inch length staves	Bundled set	2.80
54-inch length staves	Bundled set	2.95
58-inch length staves	Bundled set	3.50
Liners	Each	.12
Battens	Each	.10

SEC. 3. *Commodities not specifically priced.* New hardwood hogsheads not specifically priced in this regulation are nevertheless covered by this regulation. If you desire to sell any commodity covered by this regulation for which you cannot determine a ceiling price under section 2 of this regulation, you shall make application to the Forest Products Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., for a ceiling price. The application must contain complete specifications of the commodity, your proposed ceiling price and your method of arriving at that price. Your proposed ceiling price must be in line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by this regulation.

You may not sell and deliver the commodity until a ceiling price has been approved by the Office of Price Stabilization. If the Office of Price Stabilization does not disapprove your proposed ceiling price within 20 days from receipt of your application, you may thereafter use your proposed ceiling price, subject to revision, unless the Office of Price Stabilization requests further information. In that event, if the Office of Price Stabilization does not disapprove your proposed ceiling price within 20 days from receipt of the additional information, you may thereafter use your proposed ceiling price, subject to revision.

SEC. 4. *Delivery charges.* If delivery is by common carrier the actual transportation costs paid or incurred by you may be added to the ceiling prices. If shipment is by truck owned or controlled by you, actual transportation cost not in excess of the common carrier charge for the same shipment may be added to the ceiling prices.

SEC. 5. *Records.* Every person who sells new hardwood hogsheads shall make, keep and preserve and every person who, in the regular course of trade or business, buys new hardwood hogsheads shall keep and preserve, for a period of two years from the date of each invoice, for inspection by the Office of Price Stabilization, complete and accurate records of each sale or purchase made after the effective date of this regulation. The records must show the date of the sale or purchase, the name and address of the seller and purchaser, and the price charged or paid, itemized by quantity and size. The records must indicate whether each purchase or sale is made on an f. o. b. or on a delivered basis, and in the case of an f. o. b. sale, the shipping point and transportation charges unless delivery is by common carrier.

SEC. 6. *Adjustable pricing.* Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit you from making a contract or offer to sell a commodity at (a) the ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery, or (b) the lower of a fixed price or the ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery. You shall not sell or deliver a commodity at a price to be adjusted upward in accordance with any increase in a ceiling price after delivery.

SEC. 7. *Petitions for amendment.* If you desire to have this regulation amended, you may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised (16 F. R. 4974).

SEC. 8. *Transfers of business or stock in trade.* If a business, assets, or stock in trade are sold or otherwise transferred after the effective date of this regulation and the transferee carries on the business or continues to deal in the same type of commodity in an establishment separate from any other establishment previously owned or operated by him, the ceiling prices of the transferee shall be the same as those to which his transferor would have been subject, if no such transfer had taken place, and the transferee's obligation to keep records sufficient to verify such prices shall be the same. The transferor shall either preserve and make available or turn over to the transferee all records of transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to enable the transferee to comply with the provisions of this regulation.

SEC. 9. *Prohibitions.* You shall not do any act prohibited or omit to do any act required by this regulation, nor shall you offer, solicit, attempt, or agree to do or omit to do any such acts. Specifically (but not in limitation of the above), you shall not, regardless of any contract or other obligation, sell, and no person in the regular course of trade or business shall buy from you the commodities covered by this regulation at an amount higher than the ceiling prices established by this regulation.

SEC. 10. *Evasion.* Any means or device which results in obtaining indirectly a higher price than is permitted by this regulation, or in concealing or falsely representing information as to which this regulation requires records to be kept, is a violation of this regulation. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, means or devices making use of commissions, services, transportation arrangements, premiums, discounts, special privileges, up-grading, cross-sales, and trade understandings, as well as the omission from records of true data or the inclusion in records of false data. You are prohibited from requiring any purchaser to buy or agree to buy any other article or service in connection with the sale or delivery of any article covered by this regulation. You are likewise prohibited from making a sale of articles which is conditioned directly or indirectly on the purchase of any commodity or service.

SEC. 11. *Sales at less than ceiling prices.* Prices lower than ceiling prices may be charged, demanded, offered or paid.

SEC. 12. *Violation, civil or criminal action.* If you violate any provisions of this regulation, you are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions and suits for treble damages provided for by the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

SEC. 13. *Definitions.* This ceiling price regulation and the terms which appear in it shall be construed in the following manner, unless otherwise clearly required by the context:

(a) *Office of Price Stabilization.* This term means the Director of Price Stabilization and also any official (including officials of regional or district offices) to whom the Director of Price Stabilization delegates a function, power or authority referred to in this regulation.

(b) *Hogshead.* This term is defined in section 1.

(c) *Manufacturer.* This term means a person who substantially changes the form of some commodity or commodities, combines two or more commodities into a different one, or creates a new commodity from existing ones. If you merely package, label, market, promote, or sell a commodity or combine commodities without substantially changing their form, you are not a manufacturer. If you merely perform an industrial service for the account of others on a commodity, you are not a manufacturer of that commodity. If you merely rebuild, recondition, renovate, renew or otherwise restore a used commodity, you are not a manufacturer of that commodity. If you merely assemble a hogshead from staves and heading manufactured by someone else, you are not a manufacturer.

(d) *Person.* This term includes any individual, corporation, partnership, association or any other organized group of persons or legal successors or representatives of the foregoing, and the United States or any other Government or their political subdivisions or agencies.

(e) *Records.* This term means books of accounts, sales lists, sales slips, orders, vouchers, contracts, receipts, invoices, bills of lading and other papers and documents.

(f) *Sell.* This term includes sell, supply, dispose, barter, exchange, transfer and deliver, and also contracts and offers to do any of the foregoing. The term "buy" and "purchase" shall be construed accordingly.

(g) *Set of staves.* This term means the number of staves sufficient to encircle the heading.

(h) *You.* The pronoun "you" as used in this regulation indicates the person subject to the regulation.

Effective date. The effective date of this regulation is December 12, 1951.

NOTE: The reporting and record-keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 7, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14683; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 11:27 a. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 31, Revision 1]

GCPR, SR 31—COTTONSEED MEAL, SLAB CAKE, SIZED CAKE, PELLETS AND HULLS

EMERGENCY ADJUSTMENT

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Supplementary Regulation 31, Revision 1, to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This Revised Supplementary Regulation 31 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is issued to provide emergency relief to persons who sell cottonseed meal, slab cake, pellets, or hulls mixed or for mixing. Its regulatory provisions are almost identical with those of Supplementary Regulation 31. That regulation was issued on June 1, 1951, as a temporary measure to provide relief for sellers who, because of a short supply situation, were faced with increased transportation costs resulting from the necessity of importing cottonseed feed derivatives from more distant sources than in the GCPR base period. It was anticipated that the advent of the new crop would alleviate the situation, and, for this reason, Supplementary Regulation 31 was made effective only until September 1, 1951. At the time of its expiration, cottonseed product markets were substantially below the General Ceiling Price Regulation ceiling levels.

However, in spite of the current large cotton crop, a serious distribution problem has again arisen which has put considerable pressure on the ceiling prices of cottonseed by-products as established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Severe drought and insect infestations throughout the southwestern states and some of the western states have greatly reduced alternative feed supplies. In these areas, oats, barley, hay and alfalfa are considerably below production of the previous crop year, while livestock, on the other hand, is expected to increase substantially. Normally, most of these states are heavy feeding

and deficiency feed areas. Because of the decreased availability of other feeds and feed ingredients, many areas have had to begin winter feeding earlier than usual, drawing upon the rapidly diminishing local supplies early in the season. As a result, the normal marketing pattern of cottonseed products has already been disrupted as this short supply of feedstuffs in the deficiency areas forces feeders to go far afield for cottonseed by-products necessary for winter feeding. Dealers, many of whom are forced to absorb transportation costs under the GCPR, are again squeezed against ceiling prices fixed at a time when transportation costs were not a factor, or were much lower because of local availability of the product and lower transportation rates. In some cases, dealers who are forced to purchase cottonseed by-products in the southeastern states, are finding that the delivered price to them exceeds their ceiling price. Texas, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma are particularly distressed. Complaints and requests for remedial action have been received from members of the trade and feeders in shortage areas.

This revised supplementary regulation permits persons who purchase cottonseed meal, slab cake, sized cake, pellets and hulls to add to their ceiling prices increases in transportation costs over those incurred during the base period of the GCPR. It also permits purchasers from such persons to pass on to their customers the increased cost.

This revised supplementary regulation is not limited territorially but is made applicable throughout the United States.

Due to the pressure of time and the necessity for affording immediate relief, the regulation is issued as an emergency measure subject to change or withdrawal upon further consideration of additional data. Since the critical situation will be remedied in the spring by the availability of grass crops for range feeding, this supplementary regulation, in its present form, will remain in effect until May 1, 1952 unless superseded or withdrawn.

Special circumstances have rendered impracticable consultation with formal industry advisory committees or trade association representatives. However, the Director of Price Stabilization has received sufficient information to warrant issuance of this supplementary regulation on a temporary basis and to conclude that it will relieve hardship.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this revised supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. So far as practicable, the Director has given due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and to relevant factors of general applicability.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 10 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101–2110; E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. *Applicability*—(a) *Persons to whom applicable.* This revised supplementary regulation applies to processors of cottonseed meal, slab cake, sized cake, pellets and hulls who, after the effective date hereof, must pay higher inbound transportation costs for any of these commodities than they paid during the base period. It also applies to other sellers of these commodities whose suppliers' prices to them are increased by the operation of this regulation. To the extent that any of such persons use the commodities listed in this regulation in the preparation of a manufactured feed, as defined in Supplementary Regulation 7, their ceiling prices for such manufactured feeds are determined by that regulation and not by this one.

(b) *Territorial applicability.* This revised supplementary regulation is applicable to the continental United States.

SEC. 2. *Processors; how to determine your ceiling price per ton for the unprocessed commodity.* If you are in the business of producing cottonseed meal, slab cake, sized cake, pellets, or hulls mixed or for mixing, your ceiling price per ton for any one of these commodities sold in the form in which you received it, is computed as follows:

(a) Upon receipt by you of a shipment of the commodity, calculate the base period average inbound transportation cost paid or incurred by you per ton of that commodity;

(b) Determine the new inbound transportation cost paid or incurred by you per ton of that commodity;

(c) Ascertain the dollars-and-cents difference between paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section;

(d) Add the dollars-and-cents difference thus found to your base period ceiling price per ton for that commodity.

The total is your new ceiling price per ton for that commodity.

SEC. 3. *Processors; how to determine your ceiling price for a quantity less than a ton of the unprocessed commodity.* If you are one of the persons described in section 2 of this regulation, and you wish to determine your ceiling price for a sale of less than one ton of one of the commodities enumerated in that section in the form in which you received it, make the following computations:

(a) Obtain the percentage relationship of the weight of the commodity involved in such sale to one ton;

(b) Multiply the percentage so obtained by the amount obtained in section 2 (c) of this regulation;

(c) Add the dollars-and-cents result obtained in paragraph (b) of this section to your base period ceiling price for the quantity involved in such sale.

The total is your new ceiling price for that quantity of the commodity.

Example. After the effective date of this revised supplementary regulation you receive a shipment of 30 tons of cottonseed meal. Your base period average inbound transportation cost is $10.00 per ton and your new inbound transportation cost is $15.00 per ton. Your base period ceiling price for a 100-pound sack of cottonseed meal is $4.80. Your new ceiling price for a sack of the same weight is figured as follows:

0.05—percentage relationship of 100 pounds to 1 ton.
×$5.00—difference between base period average inbound transportation cost and new inbound transportation cost.

$0.25
+$4.80—base period ceiling price for 100-pound sack.

$5.05—new ceiling price for 100-pound sack.

SEC. 4. *Processors; how to determine your ceiling price for the processed commodity.* If you are one of the persons described in section 2 of this regulation, and you change the form of one of the commodities enumerated in that section (as, for example, by manufacturing cottonseed meal from slab cake), your ceiling price for the processed commodity is determined as follows:

(a) Ascertain the dollars-and-cents difference between the base period average inbound transportation cost paid or incurred by you and the new inbound transportation cost paid or incurred by you as set forth in section 2 (a), (b) and (c) of this regulation;

(b) Divide the amount so ascertained by the number of sales units of the processed commodity which you customarily obtain from one ton of the unprocessed commodity;

(c) Add the amount so determined to your base period ceiling price for a sales unit of the same weight as you used in the preceding paragraph (b) of this section.

The total is your new ceiling price for the processed commodity.

Example. Assume that you buy one ton of cottonseed meal after the effective date of this revised supplementary regulation and process it into pellets. You bag the pellets in 100-pound sacks. Your base period ceiling price is $5.00 per 100-pound sack. Assume also that the difference between your base period average inbound transportation cost and your new inbound transportation cost is $5.00 per ton. Assume further that from a ton of meal you obtain 20 sacks of pellets weighing 100 pounds each.

Your ceiling price will be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Amount of increase in inbound transportation cost} \quad \$5.00}{\text{Number of sales units customarily obtained per 1 ton of commodity} \quad 20} = \$0.25$$

$0.25+$5.00 (base period ceiling price per 100-pound sack of pellets) =$5.25—your new ceiling price per 100-pound sack of pellets.

SEC. 5. *Total quantity for which new ceiling prices may be charged.* After receipt of a shipment of any of the commodities enumerated in section 2 of this regulation, you may charge the new ceiling prices as determined under sections 2, 3, and 4 of this regulation until the aggregate of the weights in your sales made after receipt of the shipment equals the weight of the shipment. If you receive a subsequent shipment bearing a higher new inbound transportation cost, you may not increase your ceiling prices above the levels established on receipt of the previous shipment until you have sold an aggregate weight of the commodity equal to the weight of that previous shipment.

If you receive a subsequent shipment bearing a lower new inbound transportation cost than the previous shipment, you must, after exhausting the previous shipment, recalculate your ceiling price by the method prescribed in sections 2, 3 or 4, whichever is applicable.

This means that on receipt of any shipment, you must determine what weight of the previous shipment remains unsold. You can do this merely by adding the weights in all the sales made by you after receipt of the previous shipment as shown by copies of invoices or sales slips delivered to your customers, or by other records, and comparing the total with the weight of the previous shipment.

SEC. 6. *Sellers other than processors; effect on your ceiling prices of increases in your suppliers' prices.* If you are not in the business of processing any of the commodities enumerated in section 2 of this regulation, and your cost for a sales unit of cottonseed meal, slab cake, sized cake, pellets, or hulls mixed or for mixing which you purchase is increased by the operation of this revised supplementary regulation, you may increase your base period ceiling price for such sales unit by the dollars-and-cents amount of the increase to you.

SEC. 7. *Notice by sellers to purchasers.* If you sell any of the commodities enumerated in section 2 of this regulation above your base period ceiling price, you must give your customer an invoice or sales slip which shows your price for each quantity of the commodity sold, broken down into two parts as follows:

(a) Your base period ceiling price for that quantity; and

(b) The amount of the increase in such ceiling price permitted by this revised supplementary regulation and charged by you, which must be identified by the following statement, affixed by rubber stamp or otherwise:

Increase in ceiling price permitted under OPS Supp. Reg. No. 31, Revision 1

SEC. 8. *Records.* If you sell any of the commodities enumerated in section 2 of this regulation, you must, for a period of two years, keep available for examination by the Director of Price Stabilization all invoices or sales slips, bills for transportation which you receive, and all other records showing the basis on which you have computed the increase in ceiling price permitted by this revised supplementary regulation for each sale of any of such commodities made by you during the period this revised supplementary regulation remains in effect. The requirements of this section are in addition to, and not in substitution for, the requirements contained in the GCPR regarding the keeping of records.

SEC. 9. *Relation of this regulation to the GCPR.* All provisions of the GCPR not inconsistent with the provisions of this revised supplementary regulation shall remain in effect.

SEC. 10. *Definitions.* As used in this revised supplementary regulation, the following terms shall have the following meanings, unless otherwise clearly required by the context:

(a) "Base period" means the base period established in the GCPR, that is, the period from December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951, inclusive.

(b) "Base period average inbound transportation cost" means the average inbound transportation cost paid or incurred by you for shipment during the base period of the commodity for which you are determining the ceiling price pursuant to this revised supplementary regulation.

(c) "Base period ceiling price" means your ceiling price as established pursuant to the GCPR, including differentials allowable or required under that regulation.

(d) "GCPR" means the General Ceiling Price Regulation issued by the Director of Price Stabilization on January 26, 1951.

(e) "New inbound transportation cost" means inbound transportation cost paid or incurred by you for a shipment of cottonseed meal, slab cake, sized cake, pellets, or hulls mixed or for mixing, received by you after the effective date of this revised supplementary regulation.

(f) "Sales unit" means that weight of cottonseed meal, slab cake, sized cake, pellets, or hulls mixed or for mixing in which you customarily make sales of the commodity and for which you customarily calculate prices. An example is a 100-pound sack of cottonseed meal.

Effective date. This revised supplementary regulation shall become effective December 7, 1951, and shall remain in effect until May 1, 1952, unless superseded or withdrawn.

NOTE: The record-keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 7, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14684; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 11:27 a. m.]

Chapter XXI—Office of Rent Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Rent Regulation 3, Amdt. 15 to Schedule A]

RR 3—HOTEL REGULATION

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE RENTAL AREA

COLORADO, GEORGIA, ILLINOIS, AND MAINE

Amendment 15 to Schedule A of Rent Regulation 3—Hotel Regulation. Said regulation is amended in the following respects:

In Schedule A, Items 42, 70a, 86, and 138 are added as follows:

Name of defense-rental area	State	County or counties in defense-rental area under Rent Regulation 3	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation
(42) Colorado Springs	Colorado	El Paso	Jan. 1, 1951	Dec. 10, 1951
(70a) Marietta	Georgia	Cobb	Sept. 1, 1951	Do.
(86) Joliet	Illinois	In Cook County, that portion of the village of Steger located therein, and Will County.	July 1, 1951	Do.
(138) Presque Isle	Maine	In Aroostook County, the towns of Ashland, Caribou, Castle Hill, Easton, Fort Fairfield, Limestone, Mapleton, Mars Hill, Van Buren, Washburn, and Westfield, the plantations of Caswell and Hamlin, and the city of Presque Isle.	Jan. 1, 1951	Do.

This amendment is issued as a result of joint certifications pertaining to critical defense housing areas by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization under section 204 (l) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and a determination as to the relaxation of real estate construction credit controls under section 204 (m) of said act.

(Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 197, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

This amendment shall be effective December 10, 1951.

Issued this 5th day of December 1951.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14586; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter I—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

Subchapter A—Alaska

[Circular 1806]

PART 74—RIGHTS-OF-WAY

RESERVATIONS OR EASEMENTS FOR PUBLIC HIGHWAYS IN ALASKA

The following text is substituted for §§ 74.28 to 74.33, inclusive:

ESTABLISHMENT OF RESERVATIONS OR EASEMENTS FOR PUBLIC HIGHWAYS IN ALASKA

Sec.
74.28 Reservation for through roads.
74.29 Rights-of-way or easements for feeder roads and local roads.

Sec.
74.30 Appropriation of lands crossed by roads.
74.31 Homestead settlement or entry, exclusive of a strip reserved for a local road.
74.32 Statement required of applicants as to public roads.
74.33 Adjustment to official survey closing on through road.

AUTHORITY: §§ 74.28 to 74.37 issued under R. S. 2478; 43 U. S. C. 1201.

§ 74.28 *Reservation for through roads.* Public Land Order No. 757 of October 16, 1951, amended Public Land Order No. 601 of August 10, 1949, so as to eliminate provisions affecting feeder roads and local roads. The order which, as amended, applies only to designated through roads, provides:

Subject to valid existing rights and to existing surveys and withdrawals for other than highway purposes, the public lands in Alaska lying within 300 feet on each side of the center line of the Alaska Highway and within 150 feet on each side of the center line of the Richardson Highway, Glenn Highway, Haines Highway, the Seward-Anchorage Highway (exclusive of that part thereof within the boundaries of the Chugach National Forest), the Anchorage-Lake Spenard Highway, and the Fairbanks-College Highway are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws, including the mining and mineral-leasing laws, and reserved for highway purposes.

§ 74.29 *Rights-of-way or easements for feeder roads and local roads.* (a) In addition to establishing the width of the through roads, reserved as set forth in § 74.28, Order No. 2665 of October 16, 1951 of the Secretary of the Interior also established rights-of-way or easements for highway purposes covering the lands embraced in feeder roads and local roads equal in extent to the width of such roads, as set forth in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) Feeder roads: Abbert Road (Kodiak Island), Edgerton Cutoff, Elliott Highway, Seward Peninsula Tram road, Steese Highway, Sterling Highway, Taylor Highway, Northway Junction to Airport Road, Palmer to Matanuska to Wasilla Junction Road, Palmer to Finger Lake to Wasilla Road, Glenn Highway Junction to Fishook Junction to Wasilla to Knik Road, Slana to Nebesna Road, Kenai Junction to Kenai Road, University to Ester Road, Central to Circle Hot Springs to Portage Creek Road, Manley Hot Springs to Eureka Road, North Park Boundary to Kantishna Road, Paxson to McKinley Park Road, Sterling Landing to Ophir Road, Iditarod to Flat Road, Dillingham to Wood River Road, Ruby to Long to Poorman Road, Nome to Council Road and Nome to Bessie Road shall each extend 100 feet on each side of the center line thereof.

(c) Local roads: All public roads not classified as through roads or feeder roads shall extend 50 feet on each side of the center line thereof.

§ 74.30 *Appropriation of lands crossed by roads.* (a) The reservation for through roads made by public land order No. 601 of August 10, 1949, as amended, operates as a complete segregation of the land from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws, including the mining and mineral-leasing laws. Unless under the law or regulations such right or claim may embrace non-contiguous land, a right or claim to public land in the Territory initiated on or after August 10, 1949, and abutting on public land reserved for a through road, must be restricted to land on one side of the withdrawn area.

(b) Subject to paragraph (a) of this section public land on either side of the area reserved for through roads, both surveyed and unsurveyed, if otherwise available, may be included in claims extending up to but not including any part of the reserve. Where the land has been surveyed under the rectangular system and the surveys have not been closed on the reserved area, applications may be filed and entries allowed for portions of the legal subdivisions outside of the reserved area without awaiting additional surveys. Where the surveys have been closed on the reserved area, the land must be identified in the terms of such surveys. Settlements on unsurveyed public lands must conform to § 65.2, of this chapter so far as practicable.

(c) Public land crossed by a feeder road or a local road may be appropriated under any applicable public land law, subject to the roadway right-of-way or easement. No deduction in the area chargeable to the claim will be made on account of the area included in the public highway right-of-way or easement. So long as the land is used for public highway purposes, complete jurisdiction thereover for all highways and highway-related purposes will remain in the Federal Government. If the highway is abandoned, such jurisdiction will terminate without action by the Federal Government; where the land crossed by the highway has passed into private ownership.

§ 74.31 *Homestead settlement or entry, exclusive of a strip reserved for a local road.* Where prior to October 16, 1951, a homestead settlement or entry was made, exclusive of a strip reserved for a local road, under the regulations then in effect (15 F. R. 1874, 43 CFR 1950 Supp. 74.29) the claim may stand in that form, or, in the option of the claimant, it may be amended to include the reserved strip, provided the total area involved does not exceed the total area permitted by law.

§ 74.32 *Statement required of applicants as to public roads.* Every applicant for public lands in Alaska whose right or claims was initiated on or after August 10, 1949, will be required to state in his application, or in a written statement furnished with the application, whether or not the land applied for is crossed by a public road. If it is, such road must be identified by name or otherwise.

§ 74.33 *Adjustment to official survey closing on through road.* Every application made for public land abutting on the area reserved for a through road not described in the terms of an official plat of survey closing on that area, will be subject to adjustment, both as to description and area, after such an official survey has been made.

NOTE: The record keeping or reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

R. D. SEARLES,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DECEMBER 3, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14553; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

Appendix—Public Land Orders

[Public Land Order 767]

ALASKA

REVOKING IN PART EXECUTIVE ORDER OF JUNE 21, 1890

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 9337 of April 24, 1943, it is ordered as follows:

The Executive Order of June 21, 1890, withdrawing various tracts of land in Alaska for naval purposes, is hereby revoked so far as it affects the following-described tract at Sitka, Alaska:

Two hundred and fifty feet of land on each side of the stream of water running into Jamestown Bay on the south side thereof on Baranof Island, which tract is now identified as United States Survey No. 1497, containing 4.103 acres.

Except as to the partial revocation of the Executive Order of June 21, 1890, and the return of the land to the administration of the Department of the Interior, the land shall not become subject to the initiation of any rights or to any disposition under the public-land laws until it is so provided by an order of classification to be issued by the Regional Administrator, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, Alaska, opening the land to application under the small tract act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U. S. C. 682a), as amended, with a ninety-day preference right period for filing such applications by veterans of World War II and other qualified persons entitled to preference under the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747; 43 U. S. C. 279–284) as amended.

R. D. SEARLES,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DECEMBER 3, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14554; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 39—POSTAL SERVICE

Chapter I—Post Office Department

PART 127—INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE: POSTAGE RATES, SERVICE AVAILABLE, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAILING

RESUMPTION OF REGULAR MAIL AND PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

EDITORIAL NOTE: For notice of resumption of regular mail and parcel post service to the Republic of Korea, which was temporarily suspended by amendment of § 127.283 at 15 F. R. 5956, see F. R. Doc. 51-14557 under Post Office Department in the Notices Section, *infra*.

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR Part 20]

SWISS CHEESE

U. S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES [1]

Notice is hereby given that the United States Department of Agriculture is considering the issuance, as hereinafter proposed, of standards for grades of Swiss cheese pursuant to the authority contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952 (Pub. Law 135, 82d Cong., approved August 31, 1951).

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments for consideration in connection with the proposed standards should file the same, in duplicate, with the Director, Dairy Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than the close of business on the 30th day after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The proposed standards are as follows:

DEFINITION

§ 20.1 *Swiss cheese.* "Swiss cheese" is the cheese defined and identified in § 19.540, 21 CFR Part 19, Food and Drug Administration (15 F. R., 5676).

U. S. GRADES

§ 20.2 *Nomenclature of U. S. grades.* The nomenclature of the U. S. grades is as follows: (a) U. S. Grade A; (b) U. S. Grade B; (c) U. S. Grade C; (d) U. S. Grade D.

§ 20.3 *Basis for determination of U. S. grades.* The U. S. grades of Swiss cheese shall be determined on the basis of flavor, body, eyes and texture, finish and appearance, salt, and color. At least two, but not more than four, full trier plugs shall be drawn with a No. 8 trier from each cheese.

(a) *U. S. Grade A.* U. S. Grade A Swiss cheese conforms to the following requirements:

(1) *Flavor.* Is free from off-flavors.

(i) *Current make.* May be lacking in characteristic Swiss cheese flavor.

(ii) *Cured.* Has a characteristic Swiss cheese flavor.

(2) *Body.* Is uniform, firm and smooth, and is not dry and coarse, spongy, weak, pasty, or gassy.

(i) *Current make.* Is meaty and resilient.

(ii) *Cured.* Is meaty.

(3) *Eyes and texture.* A full plug drawn from the cheese; appears free from glass, pinholes, and over-developed eyes; may have picks and checks within three-fourths of an inch from the surface; shows not less than one and not more than six eyes. Eyes are round or slightly oval with smooth, shiny walls; majority of the eyes are not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter; are evenly distributed.

(4) *Finish and appearance.* Is well-shaped and has a sound, dry rind.

(i) *Current make.* Surface is clean, smooth, and free from mold.

(ii) *Cured.* Surface may be slightly rough and slightly moldy.

(5) *Salt.* Is uniform.

(i) *Current make.* May be deficient in salt.

(ii) *Cured.* Is not deficient in salt.

(6) *Color.* Is uniform.

(b) *U. S. Grade B.* U. S. Grade B Swiss cheese conforms to the following requirements:

(1) *Flavor.* May possess off-flavors.

(i) *Current make.* May be lacking in characteristic Swiss cheese flavor; may have only slight off-flavors. Is free from objectionable flavors.

(ii) *Cured.* Has a characteristic Swiss cheese flavor, but may lack the fineness in flavor required in Grade A; may have definite off-flavors. Is free from objectionable flavors.

(2) *Body.* Is not dry and coarse, spongy, nasty, or gassy.

(i) *Current make.* Is meaty and resilient; may be slightly weak.

(ii) *Cured.* Is meaty; may be weak.

(3) *Eyes and texture.* A full plug drawn from the cheese: Appears free from glass, pinholes, over-developed eyes, but may be moderately overset and have a limited amount of checks and picks; is not blind. Majority of the eyes are not less than one-half of an inch in diameter, may have a dull glossy appearance, but not more than three dead eyes.

(4) *Finish and appearances.* May be slightly uneven in shape; but the rind is sound and dry.

(i) *Current make.* Surface may be slightly rough and slightly moldy.

(ii) *Cured.* Surface may be rough and slightly moldy.

(5) *Salt.* Is uniform.

(i) *Current make.* May be deficient in salt.

(ii) *Cured.* May be deficient in salt or slightly over-cured.

(6) *Color.* Is uniform.

(c) *U. S. Grade C.* U. S. Grade C Swiss cheese conforms to the following requirements:

(1) *Flavor.* May possess off-flavors.

(i) *Current make.* May be lacking in characteristic Swiss cheese flavor; may have definite off-flavors. Is free from offensive flavors.

(ii) *Cured.* Has a characteristic Swiss cheese flavor; but may have pronounced off-flavors. Is free from offensive flavors.

(2) *Body.* Is not dry and coarse, spongy, or gassy.

(i) *Current make.* Is meaty; and slightly weak.

(ii) *Cured.* May be weak.

(3) *Eyes and texture.* A plug drawn from the cheese: may be overset, shell or deadeyed; have glass, picks, checks, pinholes; may have over-developed eyes, but they must not be more than three inches in diameter. Is not blind. Majority of the eyes are not less than five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

(4) *Finish and appearance.* May be definitely uneven in shape and have a rough surface but the rind is sound. Surface may be moldy.

(5) *Salt.* Is uniform.

(i) *Current make.* May be flat or deficient in salt.

(ii) *Cured.* May be flat or deficient in salt or may be over-salted.

(6) *Color.* Is uniform.

(d) *U. S. Grade D.* U. S. Grade D Swiss cheese conforms to the following requirements:

(1) *Flavor.* May possess off-flavors. Is free from offensive flavors.

(2) *Body.* May be dry and coarse or spongy and weak.

(3) *Eyes and texture.* May be totally blind or totally pinholey; may have glass, checks and picks; may have over-developed eyes.

(4) *Finish and appearance.* May be uneven in shape and have a rough unattractive surface. There shall not be defects in the rind to the extent that more than 20 percent of the cheese is damaged.

(5) *Salt.* May be uneven, deficient, or over-salted.

(6) *Color.* May be definitely wavy or mottled or otherwise uneven in color.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

§ 20.4 *Explanation of terms*—(a) *General*—(1) *Current.* Not less than 60 days old.

(2) *Cured.* Usually more than 6 months old.

(b) *With respect to flavor*—(1) *Slight.* Detected only upon critical examination.

(2) *Definite.* Not intense but detectable.

(3) *Pronounced.* So intense as to be easily identified.

(4) *Objectionable flavors.* Flavors, such as, fruity, sour, and yeasty.

(5) *Offensive flavors.* Weed flavors, such as, peppergrass, French weed, wild onion or garlic and other off-flavors, such as, fruity, sour, and yeasty to a pronounced degree.

(6) *Fruity.* A sweetish fruit flavor.

(7) *Sour.* Strong, acid flavor.

(8) *Yeasty.* Indicating yeast fermentation.

(c) *With respect to body*—(1) *Dry and coarse.* Feels rough and sandy.

(2) *Firm and smooth.* Feels solid; not soft or weak; not rough.

(3) *Gassy.* Undesirable gas formation; may cause a bloated condition.

(4) *Meaty.* Flexible; not dry or brittle.

(5) *Pasty.* When worked between the fingers, becomes sticky; a paste-like consistency.

(6) *Resilient.* Springs back to its original form when compressed.

(7) *Spongy.* A predominance of open eyes or holes; having characteristics of a sponge.

(8) *Weak.* Requires little pressure to mash; not firm.

[1] Compliance with these standards does not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(d) *With respect to eyes and texture*—(1) *Eyes.* Openings that are round or slightly oval in shape, with smooth even walls that are glossy or velvety.

(2) *Blind.* No eye formation present.

(3) *Overset.* Too many eyes.

(4) *Smooth, shiny walls.* Eye walls with a glass-like surface giving an immediate impression of glossy luster.

(5) *Dead or rough eyes.* Developed eyes that have completely lost their glossy or velvety appearance; may be rough.

(6) *Pin holes; pinholey.* So-called because the holes are very small and give the appearance of pin holes.

(7) *Picks.* Small irregular or ragged openings.

(8) *Checks.* Small short cracks.

(9) *Glass.* Sizeable cracks, usually in parallel layers and usually clean cut.

(10) *Over-developed eyes.* Large holes, commonly known as blow holes, usually in excess of 2 inches in diameter.

(11) *Shell.* Nutshell appearance on wall surface of the eyes.

(e) *With respect to finish and appearance*—(1) *Sound rind.* Free of checks or cracks.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of December 1951.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Assistant Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14593; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 52]

PROCESSED RAISINS

U. S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES[1]

Notice is hereby given that the United States Department of Agriculture is considering the revision, as herein proposed, of the current United States Standards for Grades of Processed Raisins (7 CFR 52.608), pursuant to the authority contained in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 7 U. S. C. 1621 et seq.) and the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952 (Pub. Law 135, 82d Cong., approved August 31, 1951). This revision, if made effective, will be the third issue by the Department of grade standards for this product.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments for consideration in connection with the proposed revision should file same, in duplicate, with the Chief, Processed Products Standardization and Inspection Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than 30 days after publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The proposed revision is as follows:

§ 52.608 *Processed raisins.* Processed raisins are dried grapes of the Vinifera varieties, such as Thompson Seedless (Sultanina), Muscat of Alexandria, Muscatel Gordo Blanco, and Sultana, which have been properly stemmed, capstemmed, and cleaned. (a) *Type (varieties) of processed raisins.* (1) Thompson Seedless:

(i) Unbleached (natural).

(ii) Sulfur Bleached and Golden Bleached.

(iii) Soda Dipped.

(2) Muscat:

(i) Seeded (seeds removed).

(ii) Unseeded (loose).

(iii) Soda Dipped Unseeded (Valencia).

(3) Sultana.

(b) *Sizes of Thompson Seedless raisins.* The sizes of Thompson Seedless raisins are not incorporated in the grades of the finished product since size, as such, is not a factor of quality for the purpose of these grades. The measurements and requirements applicable for the respective designations are as follows:

(1) "Large" size raisins means that not less than 90 percent, by weight, of all the raisins will not pass through round perforations $^{24}/_{64}$ inch in diameter.

(2) "Medium" size raisins means that not less than 90 percent, by weight, of all the raisins will pass through round perforations $^{24}/_{64}$ inch in diameter and not more than 10 percent, by weight, of all the raisins may pass through round perforations $^{20}/_{64}$ inch in diameter or will not pass through round perforations $^{24}/_{64}$ inch in diameter.

(3) "Small" (or "Midget") size raisins means that all of the raisins will pass through round perforations $^{24}/_{64}$ inch in diameter and not less than 90 percent, by weight, of all the raisins will pass through round perforations $^{20}/_{64}$ inch in diameter.

(4) "Select" size raisins means that not less than 35 percent, by weight, but not more than 85 percent, by weight, of all the raisins will pass through round perforations $^{24}/_{64}$ inch in diameter, but not more than 5 percent, by weight, of all the raisins may pass through round perforations $^{20}/_{64}$ inch in diameter.

(5) "Mixed" size raisins means a mixture of two or more sizes, which mixture does not meet the requirements of any one of the following sizes: "Large"; "Medium"; "Small" (or "Midget"); or "Select."

(c) *Colors applicable to Sulfur Bleached and Golden Bleached Thompson Seedless raisins.* The color of Sulfur Bleached and Golden Bleached Thompson Seedless raisins is not a factor of quality for the purpose of these grades. The color requirements applicable for the respective color designations are as follows:

(1) "Well-bleached color" (or "Extra Fancy color") means that the raisins are practically uniform yellow or very light amber color with a predominating yellow or golden color and with not more than 2 percent, by weight, of raisins that are definitely dark berries.

(2) "Reasonably well-bleached color" (or "Fancy color") means that the raisins are reasonably uniform yellow or greenish yellow to light amber wherein the predominating color may be greenish yellow or light amber and with not more than 3 percent, by weight, of raisins that are definitely dark berries.

(3) "Fairly well-bleached color" (or "Extra Choice color") means that the raisins are fairly uniform amber color which may range from light yellow or greenish yellow to amber or light greenish amber and with not more than 6 percent, by weight, of raisins that are definitely dark berries.

(4) "Bleached color" (or "Choice color") means that the raisins are generally dark amber or dark greenish amber with not more than 15 percent, by weight, of raisins that are definitely dark berries in Sulfur Bleached nor more than 20 percent, by weight, of raisins that are definitely dark berries in Golden Bleached; and that the color may also lack uniformity.

(d) *Grades of Thompson Seedless raisins.* (1) "U. S. Grade A" or "U. S. Fancy" is the quality of Thompson Seedless raisins that possess similar varietal characteristics; that in Unbleached and Soda Dipped raisins possess a good typical color; that possess a good characteristic flavor; that show development characteristic of raisins prepared from well-matured grapes; that contain not more than 18 percent, by weight, of moisture; and that meet the following additional requirements (see Table I also):

(i) Not more than 1 piece of stem per 48 ounces of raisins may be present;

(ii) Not more than 15 capstems per pound of raisins may be present;

(iii) Not more than ½ of 1 percent, by weight, of raisins may be poorly developed, blowovers;

(iv) Not more than 2 percent, by weight, of raisins may be damaged;

(v) Not more than 5 percent, by weight, of raisins may be visibly sugared; and

(vi) Not more than 3 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation (no live insects are permitted), imbedded dirt, or other foreign material: *Provided,* That not more than 1 percent, by weight, may be affected by decay.

(2) "U. S. Grade B" or "U. S. Choice" is the quality of Thompson Seedless raisins that possess similar varietal characteristics; that in Unbleached and Soda Dipped raisins possess a reasonably good typical color; that possess a good characteristic flavor; that show development characteristics of raisins prepared from reasonably well-matured grapes; that contain not more than 18 percent, by weight, of moisture; and that meet the following additional requirements (see Table I also):

(i) Not more than 2 pieces of stem per 48 ounces of raisins may be present;

(ii) Not more than 25 capstems per pound of raisins may be present;

(iii) Not more than 1 percent, by weight, of raisins may be poorly developed, blowovers;

(iv) Not more than 3 percent, by weight, of raisins may be damaged;

(v) No more than 10 percent, by weight, of raisins may be visibly sugared; and

(vi) Not more than 4 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by mold, decay, fermentation, insect in-

[1] The requirements of these standards shall not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

festation (no live insects are permitted), imbedded dirt, or other foreign material: *Provided*, That not more than 1 percent, by weight, may be affected by decay.

(3) "U. S. Grade C" or "U. S. Standard" is the quality of Thompson Seedless raisins that possess similar varietal characteristics; that in Unbleached and Soda Dipped raisins possess a fairly good typical color; that possess a fairly good flavor; that show development characteristic of raisins prepared from fairly well-matured grapes; that contain not more than 18 percent, by weight, of moisture; and that meet the following additional requirements (see Table I also):

(i) Not more than 3 pieces of stem per 48 ounces of raisins may be present;

(ii) Not more than 35 capstems per pound of raisins may be present;

(iii) Not more than 3 percent, by weight, of raisins may be poorly developed, blowovers;

(iv) Not more than 5 percent, by weight, of raisins may be damaged;

(v) Not more than 15 percent, by weight, of raisins may be visibly sugared; and

(vi) Not more than 5 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation (no live insects are permitted), imbedded dirt, or other foreign material: *Provided*, That not more than 1 percent, by weight, may be affected by decay.

(4) "Substandard" is the quality of Thompson Seedless raisins that fail to meet the requirements (see Table I also) of U. S. Grade C or U. S. Standard: *Provided*, That not more than 5 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation (no live insects are permitted), imbedded dirt, or other foreign material: *And further provided*, That not more than 1 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by decay.

TABLE I—MAXIMUMS ALLOWABLE FOR DEFECTS IN THOMPSON SEEDLESS RAISINS

Defects	U. S. Grade A or U. S. Fancy	U. S. Grade B or U. S. Choice	U. S. Grade C or U. S. Standard	Substandard
	Maximum count (per 48 ounces)			
Pieces of stem	1	2	3	
	Maximum count (per pound)			
Capstems	15	25	35	No limit.
	Maximum (by weight) (percent)			
Poorly developed, blowovers	½	1	3	No limit.
Damaged	2	3	5	Do.
Visibly sugared	5	10	15	Do.
Mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation, imbedded dirt, or other foreign material.	3	4	5	5.
	but not more than			
Decay	1	1	1	1.

(e) *Sizes of Muscat raisins.* The sizes of Muscat raisins are not incorporated in the grades of the finished product since size, as such, is not a factor of quality for the purposes of these grades. The measurements and requirements applicable for the respective designations are as follows:

(1) *Unseeded.* (i) "4 Crown" means raisins that will not pass through round perforations $4\frac{2}{64}$ inch in diameter.

(ii) "3 Crown" means raisins that will pass through round perforations $4\frac{2}{64}$ inch in diameter but will not pass through round perforations $3\frac{4}{64}$ inch in diameter.

(iii) "2 Crown" means raisins that will pass through round perforations $3\frac{4}{64}$ inch in diameter but will not pass through round perforations $2\frac{4}{64}$ inch in diameter.

(iv) "1 Crown" means raisins that will pass through round perforations $2\frac{4}{64}$ inch in diameter.

(2) *Seeded.* (i) "Select" size raisins means that not less than 30 percent, by weight, of all the raisins will not pass through round perforations $3\frac{4}{64}$ inch in diameter; and the balance will pass through round perforations $3\frac{4}{64}$ inch in diameter but not more than 5 percent, by weight, of all the raisins may pass through round perforations $2\frac{2}{64}$ inch in diameter.

(ii) "Small" (or "Midget") size raisins means that all of the raisins will pass through round perforations $3\frac{4}{64}$ inch in diameter and not less than 90 percent, by weight, of all the raisins will pass through round perforations $2\frac{2}{64}$ inch in diameter.

(iii) "Mixed" size raisins means a mixture of sizes that do not meet the requirements of "Select" or "Small" (or "Midget") size.

(f) *Grades of Muscat raisins.* (1) "U. S. Grade A" or "U. S. Fancy" is the quality of Muscat raisins that possess similar varietal characteristics; that in Soda Dipped Unseeded (Valencia) raisins possess a good typical color with not more than 10 percent, by weight, of raisins that are dark reddish-brown berries; that possess a good flavor; that show development characteristic of raisins prepared from well-matured grapes; that contain not more than 10 percent, by weight, of moisture, except that Seeded Muscats may contain not more than 19 percent, by weight, of moisture; and that meet the following additional requirements (see Table II also):

(i) Not more than 1 piece of stem per 48 ounces of raisins may be present;

(ii) Not more than 10 capstems per pound of raisins may be present;

(iii) Not more than 12 seeds per pound of raisins in Muscat Seeded raisins may be present;

(iv) Not more than ½ of 1 percent, by weight, of raisins may be poorly developed, blowovers;

(v) Not more than 3 percent, by weight, of raisins may be damaged;

(vi) Not more than 5 percent, by weight, of raisins may be visibly sugared; and

(vii) Not more than 3 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation (no live insects are permitted), imbedded dirt, or other foreign material: *Provided*, That not more than 1 percent, by weight, may be affected by decay.

(2) "U. S. Grade B" or "U. S. Choice" is the quality of Muscat raisins that possess similar varietal characteristics; that in Soda Dipped Unseeded (Valencia) raisins possess a reasonably good typical color with not more than 15 percent, by weight, of raisins that are dark reddish-brown berries; that possess a good characteristic flavor; that show development charactertistic of raisins prepared from reasonably well-matured grapes; that contain not more than 18 percent, by weight, of moisture, except that Seeded Muscats may contain not more than 19 percent, by weight, of moisture; and that meet the following additional requirements (see Table II also):

(i) Not more than 2 stems per 48 ounces of raisins may be present;

(ii) Not more than 15 capstems per pound of raisins may be present;

(iii) Not more than 15 seeds per pound of raisins in Muscat Seeded raisins may be present;

(iv) Not more than 1 percent, by weight, of raisins may be poorly developed, blowovers;

(v) Not more than 4 percent, by weight, of raisins may be damaged;

(vi) Not more than 10 percent, by weight, of raisins may be visibly sugared; and

(vii) Not more than 4 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation (no live insects are permitted), imbedded dirt, or other foreign material: *Provided*, That not more than 1 percent, by weight, may be affected by decay.

(3) "U. S. Grade C" or "U. S. Standard" is the quality of Muscat raisins that possess similar varietal characteristics; that in Soda Dipped Unseeded (Valencia) raisins possess a fairly good typical color with not more than 20 percent, by weight, of raisins that are dark reddish-brown berries; that possess a fairly good flavor; that show development characteristic of raisins prepared from fairly well-matured grapes; that contain not more than 18 percent, by weight, of moisture, except that Seeded Muscats may contain not more than 19 percent, by weight, of moisture; and that meet the following additional requirements (see Table II also):

(i) Not more than 3 stems per 48 ounces of raisins may be present;

(ii) Not more than 20 capstems per pound of raisins may be present;

(iii) Not more than 20 seeds per pound of raisins in Muscat Seeded Raisins may be present;

(iv) Not more than 3 percent, by weight, of raisins may be poorly developed, blowovers;

(v) Not more than 5 percent, by weight, of raisins may be damaged;

(vi) Not more than 15 percent, by weight, of raisins may be visibly sugared; and

(vii) Not more than 5 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation (no live insects are permitted), imbedded dirt, or other foreign material: *Provided,* That not more than 1 percent, by weight, may be affected by decay.

(4) "Substandard" is the quality of Muscat raisins that fail to meet the requirements (see Table II also) of U. S. Grade C or U. S. Standard: *Provided,* That not more than 5 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation (no live insects are permitted), imbedded dirt, or other foreign material: *And further provided,* That not more than 1 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by decay.

TABLE II—MAXIMUMS ALLOWABLE FOR DEFECTS IN MUSCAT RAISINS

Defect	U. S. Grade A or U. S. Fancy	U. S. Grade B or U. S. Choice	U. S. Grade C or U. S. Standard	Substandard
	Maximum count (per 48 ounces)			
Pieces of stem	1	2	3	
	Maximum count (per pound)			
Capstems	10	15	20	No limit.
Seeds (seeded type)	12	15	20	Do.
	Maximum (by weight) (percent)			
Poorly developed, blowovers	½	1	3	No limit.
Damaged	3	4	5	Do.
Visibly sugared	5	10	15	Do.
Mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation, imbedded dirt, or other foreign material.	3	4	5	5.
	but not more than			
Decay	1	1	1	1.

(g) *Sizes of Sultana raisins.* Size designations are not applicable for Sultana raisins.

(h) *Grades of Sultana raisins.* (1) "U. S. Grade A" or "U. S. Fancy" is the quality of Sultana raisins that possess similar varietal characteristics; that possess a good typical color; that possess a good characteristic flavor; that show development characteristic of raisins prepared from well-matured grapes; that contain not more than 18 percent, by weight, of moisture; and that meet the following additional requirements (see Table II also):

(i) Not more than 1 stem per 48 ounces of raisins may be present;

(ii) Not more than 25 capstems per pound of raisins may be present;

(iii) Not more than 1 percent, by weight, of raisins may be poorly developed, blowovers;

(iv) Not more than 2 percent, by weight, of raisins may be damaged;

(v) Not more than 5 percent, by weight, of raisins may be visibly sugared; and

(vi) Not more than 3 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation (no live insects are permitted), imbedded dirt, or other foreign material: *Provided,* That not more than 1 percent, by weight, may be affected by decay.

(2) "U. S. Grade B" or "U. S. Choice" is the quality of Sultana raisins that possess similar varietal characteristics; that possess a reasonably good typical color; that possess a good characteristic flavor; that show development characteristic of raisins prepared from reasonably well-matured grapes; that contain not more than 18 percent, by weight, of moisture; and that meet the following additional requirements (see Table III also):

(i) Not more than 2 pieces of stem per 48 ounces of raisins may be present;

(ii) Not more than 45 capstems per pound of raisins may be present;

(iii) Not more than 2 percent, by weight, of raisins may be poorly developed, blowovers;

(iv) Not more than 3 percent, by weight, of raisins may be damaged;

(v) Not more than 10 percent, by weight, of raisins may be visibly sugared; and

(vi) Not more than 4 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation (no live insects are permitted), imbedded dirt, or other foreign material: *Provided,* That not more than 1 percent, by weight, may be affected by decay.

(3) "U. S. Grade C" or "U. S. Standard" is the quality of Sultana raisins that possess similar varietal characteristics; that possess a fairly good typical color; that possess a fairly good flavor; that show development characteristic of raisins prepared from fairly well-matured grapes; that contain not more than 18 percent, by weight, of moisture; and that meet the following additional requirements (see Table III also):

(i) Not more than 3 pieces of stem per 48 ounces of raisins may be present;

(ii) Not more than 65 capstems per pound of raisins may be present;

(iii) Not more than 3 percent, by weight, of raisins may be poorly developed, blowovers;

(iv) Not more than 5 percent, by weight, of raisins may be damaged;

(v) Not more than 15 percent, by weight, of raisins may be visibly sugared; and

(vi) Not more than 5 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation (no live insects are permitted), imbedded dirt, or other foreign material: *Provided,* That not more than 1 percent, by weight, may be affected by decay.

(4) "Substandard" is the quality of Sultana Raisins that fail to meet the requirements (see Table III also) of U. S. Grade C or U. S. Standard: *Provided,* That not more than 5 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation (no live insects are permitted), imbedded dirt, or other foreign material: *And further provided,* That not more than 1 percent, by weight, of raisins may be affected by decay.

TABLE III—MAXIMUMS ALLOWABLE FOR DEFECTS IN SULTANA RAISINS

Defects	U. S. Grade A or U. S. Fancy	U. S. Grade B or U. S. Choice	U. S. Grade C or U. S. Standard	Substandard
	Maximum count (per 48 ounces)			
Pieces of stem	1	2	3	
	Maximum count (per pound)			
Capstems	25	45	65	No limit.
	Maximum (by weight) (percent)			
Poorly developed, blowovers	1	2	3	No limit.
Damaged	2	3	5	Do.
Visibly sugared	5	10	15	Do.
Mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation, imbedded dirt, or other foreign material.	3	4	5	5.
	but not more than			
Decay	1	1	1	1.

(i) *Explanation of terms.* (1) "Capstems" means small woody stems exceeding ⅛ inch in length which attach the raisins to the branches of the bunch.

(2) A "piece of stem" means a portion of the branch or main stem.

(3) "Seeds" refers to the whole, fully developed seeds which have not been removed during the processing of Muscat Seeded raisins.

(4) "Poorly developed, blowovers" refers to berries that are immature, contain practically no flesh, are very light in weight, and have very coarse wrinkles.

(5) "Damaged" raisins means raisins affected by insect injury or injury from sunburn, scars, mechanical or other means which seriously affects the appearance, edibility, keeping quality, or shipping quality of the raisins. In Muscat Seeded raisins, mechanical injury resulting from normal seeding operations is not considered damage.

(6) "Visibly sugared" means the accumulation of crystallized fruit sugars in the flesh of the raisin or on the surface which is readily apparent.

(7) "Mold" means mold filaments or spores (often characterized by a condition wherein the skin of the raisin appears to have been dissolved, leaving a slimy or sticky appearance, and often resulting in a positive reaction when submerged in a 3-percent hydrogen peroxide solution).

(8) "Affected by insect infestation" means that the raisins show the presence of insects, insect fragments, or excreta. No live insects are permitted.

(j) *Work sheet for processed raisins.*

Size of case or package	----
Markings	----
Label or brand	----
Net weight	----
Type	----
Size or sizes	----
Moisture content	----

	A	B	C	S Std
Flavor	----	----	----	----
Defects	Maximum (per 48 ounces)			
Pieces of stem (all types)	1	2	3	----
	Maximum (per pound)			
Capstems:				
Thompson Seedless	15	25	35	(1)
Muscat	10	15	20	(1)
Sultana	25	45	65	(1)
Seeds in Muscat Seeded only	12	15	20	(1)
	Maximum (by weight) (percent)			
Poorly developed, blowovers:				
Thompson Seedless and Muscats	½	1	3	(1)
Sultana	1	2	3	(1)
Damaged:				
Thompson Seedless and Sultana	2	3	5	(1)
Muscat	3	4	5	(1)
Visibly sugared (all types)	5	10	15	(1)
Mold, decay, fermentation, insect infestation, imbedded dirt, foreign material (all types)	3	4	5	5
	but not more than			
Decay (all types)	1	1	1	1

Color	Maximum by weight (percent)	
Thompson Seedless		
Sulfur Bleached and Golden Bleached:		
Well-bleached (ex Fcy)	2	
Reasonably well - bleached (Fancy)	3	
Fairly well - bleached (ex Choice)	6	Definitely dark berries.
Sulfur Bleached:		
Bleached (Choice)	15	
Golden Bleached:		
Bleached (Choice)	20	
Muscat		
Soda Dipped Unseeded:		
Grade A	10	Dark reddish brown berries.
Grade B	15	
Grade C	20	
Grade	----	

[1] No limit.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of December 1951.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14591; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 104; Delegation of Authority 51]

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO NEGOTIATE PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE "POINT IV" PROGRAM

NOVEMBER 28, 1951.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of State by delegation of authority dated October 30, 1951 (16 F. R. 11249) signed by Russell Forbes, Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, and in accordance with the authority conferred by section 307 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, Public Laws 152 and 754, 81st Congress (63 Stat. 377; 64 Stat. 578) upon the "Agency Head" as defined in section 309 (a) of said act, there is hereby delegated to the officials listed below, and to any official legally designated to act for one of those enumerated during the absence or incapacity of the latter, authority to make purchases and contracts for supplies and services, and determinations and decisions in connection therewith, pursuant to the provisions of title III of the abovecited Public Law 152, as amended, subject to the provisions of the abovementioned delegation from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, and the specific limitations indicated below. The authority hereby delegated is subject to all other applicable provisions of law, and to all instructions, regulations, and directives which are now in effect or which may be issued hereafter by the Department of State, or by any other Government agency of competent jurisdiction, governing purchasing and contracting functions.

Chief and Assistant Chief, Division of Central Services;
Chief and Assistant Chief, Procurement and Property Management Branch, Division of Central Services;
Chief and Assistant Chief, Procurement Section, Division of Central Services.

Limitations: No authority is delegated to make determinations or decisions specified in section 305 (a) or in paragraphs (11) and (12) of section 302 (c). Authority to make determinations or decisions specified in paragraph (10) of section 302 (c) is delegated only to the Chief, Division of Central Services, and only with respect to contracts which will not require the expenditure of more than $25,000. Authority to authorize cost, cost-plus-a-fixed-fee, or any other incentive-type contract, either within or outside the United States and its possessions, is delegated to the Chief, Division of Central Services only.

This delegation of authority shall be effective July 1, 1951.

For the Secretary of State.

W. K. SCOTT,
Acting Deputy Under Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14577; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Customs

[462.512]

TARIFF CLASSIFICATION

NOTICE OF PROSPECTIVE CLASSIFICATION OF EAST INDIAN POPPADUMS AS NONENUMERATED MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

DECEMBER 5, 1951.

It appears probable that East Indian poppadums, composed of flour, salt, and crude carbonate of soda are properly classifiable as nonenumerated manufactured articles under paragraph 1558, Tariff Act of 1930, at a rate of duty higher than that heretofore assessed under an established and uniform practice.

Pursuant to § 16.10a (d), Customs Regulations of 1943, as amended, notice is hereby given that the existing uniform practice of classifying such merchandise as baked articles similar to biscuits, cakes, and wafers under paragraph 733 of the tariff act, as modified, is under review in the Bureau of Customs.

Consideration will be given to any relevant data, views, or arguments pertaining to the correct classification of this merchandise which are submitted to the Bureau of Customs, Washington 25, D. C., in writing. To assure consideration, such communications must be received in the Bureau not later than 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. No hearings will be held.

[SEAL] FRANK DOW,
Commissioner of Customs.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14585; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

RESUMPTION OF REGULAR MAIL AND PARCEL POST SERVICE

Effective at once, regular mail and parcel post service (surface and air) is resumed to the Republic of Korea. There is no mail service to North Korea. Articles and parcels for the Republic of Korea will be subject to the usual conditions pertinent to Korea except that the service of "U. S. A. Gift Parcels" will not be resumed.

(R. S. 161, 396, 398, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25, 48 Stat. 943; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369, 372)

[SEAL] V. C. BURKE,
Acting Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14557; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Geological Survey

SNAKE RIVER, OREGON

POWER SITE CLASSIFICATION NO. 421

Pursuant to authority vested in me by the act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U. S. C. 31), and by Departmental Order No. 2333 of June 10, 1947 (43 C. F. R. 4.623; 12 F. R. 4025), the following described land is hereby classified as power sites insofar as title thereto remains in the United States and subject to valid existing rights; and this classification shall have full force and effect under the provisions of section 24 of the act of June 10, 1920, as amended by section 211 of the act of August 26, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 818):

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN, OREGON

T. 5 N., R. 47 E. (unsurveyed).

All unsurveyed lands at an altitude of less than 1,600 feet above sea level, excluding lands within ¼ mile of the Snake River reserved by Power Site Classification No. 78, as shown by river survey maps of Snake River. Protraction of public land surveys indicates that the above described lands when surveyed will be sections 1, 12, 13, 24, and 25.

T. 6 N., R. 47 E.,
Sec. 25, lots 1, and 2.
T. 3 N., R. 48 E.,
Sec. 12, N½NE¼;
Sec. 13, SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 14, SE¼NE¼, and N½SE¼.
T. 4 N., R. 48 E.,
Sec. 3, lots 1, 2, and 7, SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 10, E½SE¼;
Sec. 13, lot 2;
Sec. 14, lot 5, W½NW¼, SW¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 15, E½NE¼, and SE¼;
Sec. 23, lot 1, NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 24, lots 1, and 2.

T. 5 N., R. 48 E. (unsurveyed).

All unsurveyed lands at an altitude of less than 1,600 feet above sea level, excluding lands within ¼ mile of the Snake River reserved by Power Site Classification No. 78, as shown by river survey maps of Snake River. Protraction of public land surveys indicates that the above described lands when surveyed will be in sections 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, and 34.

T. 3 N., R. 49 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 3, and 4, S½NW¼, E½SW¼, and W½SE¼;
Sec. 5, lot 4, S½NW¼, N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, NW¼SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 6, lots 6, and 7, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 7, NE½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, N½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 8, NW¼NE¼;
Sec. 18, E½NE¼, NE¼SE¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 19, W½NE¼.
T. 4 N., R. 49 E.
Sec. 16, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 17, NE¼SW¼, S½SW¼, and SE¼;
Sec. 18, lot 4;
Sec. 19, lots 3, and 5;
Sec. 20, N½NW¼;
Sec. 21, SW¼NE¼, E½NW¼, and W½SE¼;
Sec. 26, lot 1;
Sec. 27, W½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 28, W½NE¼;
Sec. 31, W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, and E½SE¼;
Sec. 32, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 34, E½NE¼;
Sec. 35, SW¼NW¼, N½SW¼, SE¼SW¼, and S½SE¼;
Sec. 36, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, S½S½.

T. 1 N., R. 50 E. (unsurveyed).

All unsurveyed lands at an altitude of less than 1,600 feet above sea level, excluding lands within ¼ mile of the Snake River reserved by Power Site Classification No. 78, as shown by river survey maps of Snake River. Protraction of public land surveys indicates that the above described lands when surveyed will be in sections 13, 24, 25, and 26.

T. 2 N., R. 50 E.,
Sec. 1, W½SW¼;
Sec. 2, lot 1, SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 12, lots 1, and 2, S½NE¼, NE¼NW¼, SW¼NW¼, and NE¼SE¼.
T. 3 N., R. 50 E.,
Sec. 4, lot 5, S½NW¼, NE¼NE¼SW¼, SE¼SE¼SW¼, and W½SE¼;
Sec. 5, lot 4;
Sec. 6, lot 1;
Sec. 9, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 10, NW¼, W½SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 14, N½NW¼;
Sec. 23, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 26, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 35, E½NE¼, and SE¼

T. 4 N., R. 50 E. (unsurveyed).

All unsurveyed lands at an altitude of less than 1,600 feet above sea level excluding lands within ¼ mile of the Snake River reserved by Power Site Classification No. 78, as shown by river survey maps of the Snake River. Protraction of public land surveys indicates that the above-described lands when surveyed will be in sections 31, 32, and 33.

T. 1 N., R. 51 E. (unsurveyed).

All unsurveyed lands at an altitude of less than 1,600 feet above sea level excluding lands within ¼ mile of the Snake River reserved by Power Site Classification No. 78, as shown by river survey maps of the Snake River. Protraction of public land surveys indicates that the above-described lands when surveyed will be in sections 4, 5, 8, and 18.

T. 2 N., R. 51 E. (partially unsurveyed).

All unsurveyed lands at an altitude of less than 1,600 feet above sea level in sections 7, 17, and 18, excluding lands within ¼ mile of Snake River reserved by Power Site Classification No. 78, as shown by river survey maps of Snake River;

Sec. 19, SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 20, W½W½;
Sec. 29, NE¼SW¼NE¼, S½SW¼NE¼, W½SE¼NW¼, SE¼SE¼NW¼, W½NE¼SE¼, NW¼SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 33, NW¼NW¼.

T. 11 S., R. 45 E.,
Sec. 36, lots 3, and 4, SW¼NE¼, and NW¼SE¼.
T. 12 S., R. 45 E.,
Sec. 1, lot 1;
Sec. 11, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 12, NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 14, NW¼NE¼, and NE¼NW¼;
Sec. 28, SE¼SW¼.
T. 13 S., R. 45 E.,
Sec. 16, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4.
T. 14 S., R. 45 E.,
Sec. 5, lot 1;
Sec. 8, lots 1 and 2, NE¼NW¼, S½SW¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 9, lot 2, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 15, lots 1 and 2, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 16, lots 1 and 2;
Sec. 17, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 22, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5;
Sec. 27, lots 1 and 2.
T. 15 S., R. 45 E.,
Sec. 9, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 10, lots 1 and 2;
Sec. 15, lots 1 and 2;
Sec. 24, lots 2, 3, 4, and 5.
T. 9 S., R. 46 E.,
Sec. 21, W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, E½NW¼, and NE¼SW¼;
Sec. 22, SW¼NW¼, and NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 23, SW¼NW¼, and N½SW¼;
Sec. 25, NE¼NE¼, S½NE¼, and NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 26, SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 35, lot 5.
T. 10 S., R. 46 E.,
Sec. 15, lot 5;
Sec. 22, lots 1, 2, and 4;
Sec. 28, NE¼NW¼, and SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 29, SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 32, E½E½NE¼, NE¼NE¼SE¼, and SE¼SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 33, N½ of lot 3.
T. 11 S., R. 46 E.,
Sec. 5, E½ of lot 1, E½SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 17, lot 4;
Sec. 18, SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 20, lot 1.
T. 15 S., R. 46 E.,
Sec. 18, lots 1, 2, and 3;
Sec. 19, lots 1 and 4;
Sec. 21, NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 26, lots 1 and 2, NW¼SW¼;
Sec. 27, NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 35, lots 1 and 2.
T. 8 S., R. 47 E.,
Sec. 24, E½SE¼;
Sec. 25, lots 1, 8, and 15.
T. 9 S., R. 47 E.,
Sec. 2, SW¼NE¼, and SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 10, NE¼NE¼;
Sec. 11, SW¼SW¼;
Sec. 15, NE¼NE¼, and SW¼NE¼;
Sec. 16, SE¼SW¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, E½NE¼, NE¼SW¼, S½SW¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 21, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 30, lot 4.

T. 5 S., R. 48 E. (unsurveyed).

All unsurveyed lands at an altitude of less than 2,100 feet above sea level in section 36, excluding subdivisions within ¼ mile of Snake River reserved by Power Site Reserve No. 77, as shown by river survey maps of Snake River.

T. 6 S., R. 48 E.,
Sec. 1, lot 7, SW¼NW¼;
Sec. 2, lots 5, and 10;
Sec. 10, SE¼NE¼;
Sec. 11, W½NE¼, W½NW¼, SE¼NW¼, and NW¼SW¼; lot 5;
Sec. 21, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10;
Sec. 28, W½NW¼, SE¼NW¼, and SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 33, S½NW¼, and W½SW¼.
T. 7 S., R. 48 E.,
Sec. 5, SE¼SW¼, and NE¼SE¼;
Sec. 8, W½NE¼, SE¼SW¼, and W½SE¼;
Sec. 17, NW¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, S½NW¼, and NW¼SW¼;

Sec. 19, NE¼NE¼, NE¼SW¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 20, NE¼SW¼.
T. 8 S., R. 43 E.,
Sec. 4, SW¼NW¼, and W½SW¼;
Sec. 8, SE¼NE¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 9, NW¼NW¼;
Sec. 17, NE¼NW¼, and SW¼NW¼.

T. 4 S., R. 49 E. (unsurveyed).

All unsurveyed lands at an altitude of less than 2,100 feet above sea level excluding lands within ¼ mile of Snake River reserved by Power Site Classification No. 78, as shown by river survey maps of Snake River. Protraction of public land surveys indicates that the above described land when surveyed will be in sections 4, 8, 9, 16, 20, 21, 28, 29, and 32.

T. 5 S., R. 49 E. (unsurveyed).

All unsurveyed lands at an altitude of less than 2,100 feet above sea level excluding lands within ¼ mile of Snake River reserved by Power Site Classification No. 78, as shown by river survey maps of Snake River. Protraction of public land surveys indicates that the above described land when surveyed will be sections 17, 18, and 19.

T. 1 S., R. 50 E (unsurveyed).

All unsurveyed lands at an altitude of less than 1,600 feet above sea level excluding lands within ¼ mile of Snake River reserved by Power Site Classification No. 78, as shown by river survey maps of Snake River. Protraction of public land surveys indicates that the above described land when surveyed will be sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, and 33.

T. 2 S., R. 50 E. (unsurveyed).

All unsurveyed land in section 18, excluding subdivisions within ¼ mile of Snake River reserved by Power Classification No. 78, as shown by river surveys of Snake River.

The area described aggregates 15,122 acres.

W. H. BRADLEY,
Acting Director.

NOVEMBER 30, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14556; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

HAMMA HAMMA, DOSEWALLIPS, AND DUCKABUSH RIVERS, WASHINGTON

POWER SITE CLASSIFICATION NO. 423

Pursuant to authority vested in me by the act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 394; 43 U. S. C. 31), and by Departmental Order No. 2333 of June 10, 1947 (43 CFR 4.623; 12 F. R. 4025), the following described land is hereby classified as power sites insofar as title thereto remains in the United States and subject to valid existing rights; and this classification shall have full force and effect under the provisions of sec. 24 of the act of June 10, 1920, as amended by sec. 211 of the act of August 26, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 818):

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

T. 25 N., R. 2 W.,
Sec. 18, N½NE¼, and SE¼NE¼.
T. 26 N., R. 2 W.,
Sec. 26, lot 4;
Sec. 27, lot 4, SW¼SW¼, and S½SE¼;
Sec. 35, lot 1.
T. 24 N., R. 3 W.,
Sec. 7, NE¼NW¼, NW¼NW¼, and SE¼NW¼.
T. 25 N., R. 3 W.,
Sec. 1, W½SW¼, and E½SE¼;
Sec. 2, S½;
Sec. 11, N½N½;
Sec. 12, N½, NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼, and unsurveyed land every smallest legal subdivision, any part of which, when surveyed, falls within one-quarter mile of Duckabush River. Protraction from completed surveys indicates that this land will fall entirely within sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

T. 26 N., R. 3 W.,

Sec. 14, N½NW¼, SE¼SW¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 15, S½N½, SW¼, and SW¼SE¼;
Sec. 16, S½NE¼, and S½;
Sec. 17, NE¼SE¼, and S½SE¼;
Sec. 19, S½N½, and unsurveyed S½;
Sec. 20, Unsurveyed NE¼, NE¼NW¼, S½NW¼, N½SW¼, and NW¼SE¼;
Sec. 21, N½N½;
Sec. 22, N½NE¼;
Sec. 23, NE¼, NW¼, NW¼SE¼, and SE¼SE¼;
Sec. 24, NE¼SW¼SW¼, and S½SE¼;
Sec. 25, NE¼, and N½NW¼.

T. 26 N., R. 4 W.,

Every smallest legal subdivision east of east boundary of Olympic National Park, any part of which lies, when surveyed, within ¼ mile of Dosewallips River. Protraction of land lines indicates that this land will fall entirely within section 24.

The area described aggregates 6,058 acres.

W. H. BRADLEY,
Acting Director.

NOVEMBER 30, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14578; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

Office of the Secretary

[Order 2672]

DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO FINDINGS AND ORDERS RELATING TO CHARGES FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL PATIENTS FROM ALASKA

NOVEMBER 23, 1951.

The Director of the Office of Territories is authorized to exercise the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 9 of the act of October 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 782, 785; 48 U. S. C. 48a) to make findings and to issue orders requiring certain persons to pay or contribute to the payment of the charges for the care and treatment of mental patients from Alaska.

(5 U. S. C. sec. 22a; sec. 2, Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1950, 15 F. R. 3174)

R. R. ROSE, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14552; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

HOOKED RUG INDUSTRY IN PUERTO RICO

DISAPPROVAL OF MINIMUM WAGE RATES

Pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001), notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on November 20, 1951 (16 F. R. 11738) of my decision to disapprove the minimum wage rates recommended by Special Industry Committee No. 8 for Puerto Rico for the Hooked Rug Industry in Puerto Rico. Interested parties were given an opportunity to submit exceptions within 15 days from the date of publication of the notice.

No exceptions have been received within the 15-day period.

Upon reviewing all the evidence adduced in this proceeding and after giving consideration to the provisions of the act, particularly sections 5 and 8 thereof, I have concluded that the Committee's recommendations of minimum wage rates of 40 cents and 45 cents an hour for the hand-hooked rug division, and the machine-hooked rug division, respectively, of the hooked rug industry in Puerto Rico, as defined, are not supported by the evidence and would not, if approved, carry out the purposes of sections 5 and 8 of the act.

I have set forth my decision in a document entitled "Further Findings and Opinion of the Administrator in the Matter of the Recommendation of Special Industry Committee No. 8 for Minimum Wage Rates for the Hooked Rug Industry in Puerto Rico," a copy of which may be had upon request addressed to the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Accordingly, pursuant to authority under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 1060, as amended; 29 U. S. C. 201), the minimum wage rates recommended by Special Industry Committee No. 8 for Puerto Rico for the hooked rug industry are hereby disapproved.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of December 1951.

WM. R. MCCOMB,
Administrator,
Wage and Hour Division.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14589; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

LEAF TOBACCO INDUSTRY IN PUERTO RICO

DISAPPROVAL OF MINIMUM WAGE RATE

Pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C., Supp. 1001) notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on November 1, 1951 (16 F. R. 11124) of my proposed decision to disapprove the minimum wage recommendation of Special Industry Committee No. 9, for Puerto Rico for the Leaf Tobacco Industry in Puerto Rico. Interested parties were given an opportunity to submit exceptions within 15 days from the date of publication of the notice.

Objections to my proposed decision were filed by Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Antonio Arroyo, President of the Tobacco Workers Union affiliated with the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.), and Mr. Tomas Mendez Mejia, Organizacion Obrera Insular—Confederacion General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico. These objections have been considered, but I find that they present no new matter which would require modification of my previous conclusions, as set forth in my findings and opinion entitled "In the Matter of the Recommendations of Spe-

cial Industry Committee No. 9 for Puerto Rico for a Minimum Wage Rate in the Leaf Tobacco Industry in Puerto Rico."

Accordingly, pursuant to authority under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 1060; 29 U. S. C. 201), the minimum wage rate recommended by Special Industry Committee No. 9 for Puerto Rico for the leaf tobacco industry is hereby disapproved.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of December 1951.

WM. R. MCCOMB,
Administrator,
Wage and Hour Division.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14588; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. E-6392]

LUZ Y FUERZA DE REYNOSA, S. A., AND CENTRAL POWER AND LIGHT CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION TO EXPORT ELECTRIC ENERGY

DECEMBER 4, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of section 202 (e) of the Federal Power Act, U. S. C. 824a, Luz y Fuerza de Reynosa, S. A. on November 30, 1951, filed with the Federal Power Commission an application, in which Central Power and Light Company joined, for authorization by the Commission to export energy, over the facilities of the former, from a point adjacent to the Rio Grande near the town of Los Ebanos, Hidalgo County, Texas, to a point opposite thereto in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, in quantities approximating 6,000,000 kilowatt hours annually at a rate not to exceed 1,500 kilowatts.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to the application should, on or before December 22, 1951, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., a petition or protest in accordance with the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14567; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1812]

PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS CO., INC.

ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

DECEMBER 3, 1951.

On October 11, 1951, Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc. (Applicant), a New York corporation, having its principal place of business in the city of Spartansburg, South Carolina, filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 (c) of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of approximately 2 miles of 4½-inch O. D. natural-gas transmission pipeline extending from a point on Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation's existing pipeline to a connection with Applicant's distribution system in the community of Anderson, South Carolina, together with a city gate measuring and regulating station.

The application is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

The Commission finds:

(1) This proceeding is a proper one for disposition under the provisions of § 1.32 (b) (18 CFR 1.32 (b)) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, Applicant having requested that its application be heard under the shortened procedure provided by the aforesaid rules for noncontested proceedings, and no request to be heard or protest having been filed subsequent to the giving of due notice of the filing of the application, including publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on October 31, 1951 (16 F. R. 11091).

(2) It is in the public interest and good cause exists for fixing date of hearing in the above-entitled matter less than 15 days after publication of this order in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The Commission orders: Pursuant to the authority contained in and by virtue of the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing be held on December 11, 1951, at 9:30 a. m. e. s. t., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, forthwith dispose of the proceeding pursuant to § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Date of issuance: December 4, 1951.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14570; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1836]

CENTRAL ILLINOIS PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

DECEMBER 3, 1951.

Take notice that Central Illinois Public Service Company (Applicant), an Illinois corporation with its principal place of business at Springfield, Illinois, filed on November 13, 1951, an application pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, for (1) a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction and operation of approximately 12.7 miles of 6-inch natural gas transmission pipeline, extending from a point on Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company's main line system near Chrisman, Illinois, to Paris, Illinois, and (2) an order directing Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company (Panhandle) to establish physical connection of its transportation facilities with the facilities to be constructed by Applicant, and to sell natural gas to it at the point of connection on Panhandle's line near Chrisman, Illinois.

Applicant states the proposed facilities are required to provide facilities to meet the requirements of Paris, Kansas, Ashmore, and Charleston, Illinois; that the capacity of Applicant's 6-inch Tuscola-Matoon line is required for Matoon, Effingham, and intermediate communities, and is not sufficient to provide for the requirements of those cities and communities, plus the demands of Paris, Ashmore, and Kansas, Illinois.

The estimated cost of the proposed facilities is not stated. Applicant proposes to remove and use in the construction of the proposed line pipe from approximately 13 miles of 6-inch line extending south-eastwardly from Paris to the Illinois-Indiana State line, which is stated to be neither used by or useful to Applicant for gas transmission.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 24th day of December 1951. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14568; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1841]

EL PASO NATURAL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

DECEMBER 3, 1951.

Take notice that on November 20, 1951, El Paso Natural Gas Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation of El Paso, Texas, filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 (c) of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of a metering station on Applicant's California line in Maricopa County, Arizona. Applicant proposes by this facility to sell and deliver natural gas to Central Arizona Light and Power Company or their successors, for resale and distribution in the Matori and Hilvert Agricultural Development, Maricopa County, Arizona.

Through the proposed facility, Applicant expects to deliver about 245,280 Mcf per year by the fifth year of operation, with a daily maximum of about 675 Mcf of natural gas. The cost of this facility is estimated to be $2,600 which will be paid from general funds of Applicant.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 24th day of December 1951. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14569; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO APPLICATION OF HOPE NATURAL GAS CO. FOR INCREASED RATES FOR NATURAL GAS SERVICE IN WEST VIRGINIA

1. Pursuant to the provisions of sections 201 (a) (4) and 205 (d) and (e) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 377, as amended, authority to represent the interests of the executive agencies of the Federal Government in the matter of the application of the Hope Natural Gas Company for authority to increase its rates for natural gas service in West Virginia, before the West Virginia Public Service Commission, Case No. 3752, is hereby delegated to the Secretary of Defense.

2. The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized to redelegate any of the authority contained herein to any officer, official or employee of the Department of Defense.

3. The authority conferred herein shall be exercised in accordance with the policies, procedures and controls prescribed by the General Services Administration and shall further be exercised in cooperation with the responsible officers, officials and employees of such Administration.

4. This delegation of authority shall be effective as of November 14, 1951.

Dated: December 5, 1951.

JESS LARSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14590; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE ADMINISTRATOR

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO PERFORM FUNCTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH RELAXATION OF HOUSING CREDIT CONTROLS IN AREAS AFFECTED BY SAVANNAH RIVER (S. C. AND GA.), PADUCAH (KY.), AND REACTOR TESTING STATION (IDAHO) INSTALLATIONS OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The delegation of authority effective June 20, 1951 (16 F. R. 6779), is hereby amended by deleting "Joseph Tufts" from the phrase, "McClellan Ratchford (Savannah River Office, Aiken, S. C.), Joseph Tufts (Paducah, Ky.), and Phil A. Doyle (Idaho Falls, Idaho), Special Representatives of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator." and by substituting "John McCollum".

This amendment is effective the 4th day of December 1951.

RAYMOND M. FOLEY,
Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14575; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

[RC-20; No. 36]

OXNARD-PORT HUENEME, CALIFORNIA AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

DECEMBER 7, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Oxnard-Port Hueneme, California, area. (The area consists of Ventura County, California.)

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14672; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 10:44 a. m.]

[RC-20; No. 274]

PITTSBURG-CAMP STONEMAN, CALIFORNIA AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

DECEMBER 7, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Pittsburg-Camp Stoneman, California, area. (The area consists of Townships 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 16, and 17 including the cities of Antioch, Concord, and Pittsburg, all in Contra Costa County, California.)

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14670; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 10:43 a. m.]

[RC-20; No. 314]

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS, AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

DECEMBER 7, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Area. (The area consists of Jefferson County, Arkansas.)

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14673; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 10:44 a. m.]

[RC-20; Nos. 203, 315]

CLOVIS-PORTALES, NEW MEXICO, AREA; MONTEREY-FORT ORD, CALIFORNIA, AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

DECEMBER 7, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Clovis-Portales, New Mexico, Area. (The area consists of Curry County; and election precincts 1, 3, 7, and 13 in Roosevelt County; all in New Mexico.) Docket No. 203.

Monterey-Fort Ord, California, Area. (The area consists of the townships of Alisal, Castorville, Gonzales, Monterey, Pacific Grove, and Pajaro, including the cities of Carmel, Monterey, Pacific Grove, and Salinas, in Monterey County; and the township and city of Watsonville in Santa Cruz County, and the townships of Hollister and San Juan, including the cities of Hollister and San Juan, in San Benito County; all in California.) Docket No. 315.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14671; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 10:43 a. m.]

[RC-20; No. 329]

PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

DECEMBER 7, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Parris Island, South Carolina, area. The area consists of all of Beaufort County and that part of the Town of Yemassee in Hampton County, South Carolina, which had a 1950 population of approximately 27,250.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14669; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 10:43 a. m.]

[CDHA 23]

FINDING AND DETERMINATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS UNDER DEFENSE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES ACT OF 1951

Upon a review of the construction of new defense plants and installations, and the reactivation or expansion of operations of existing defense plants and installations, and the in-migration of defense workers or military personnel to carry out activities at such plants or installations, and the availablity of housing and community facilities and services for such defense workers and military personnel in each of the areas set forth below, I find that all of the conditions set forth in section 101 (b) of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (Public Law 139, 82d Cong., 1st Sess.) exist.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 101 of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 and by virtue of the authority vested in me by paragraph number 1 of Executive Order 10296 of October 2, 1951, I hereby determine that each of said areas is a critical defense housing area.

Herlong, California, area. (The area consists of the Township of Honey Lake in Lassen County, California.)

Brunswick, Maine, area. (The area consists of Sagadahoc County; and the Towns of Brunswick, Freeport, and Harpswell, all in Cumberland County, Maine.)

Pioche, Nevada, area. (The area consists of the Townships of Pioche, Caliente, and Panaca in Lincoln County, Nevada.)

C. E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14674; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 10:44 a. m.]

[CDHA 24]

FINDING AND DETERMINATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS UNDER DEFENSE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES ACT OF 1951

Upon a review of the construction of new defense plants and installations, and the reactivation or expansion of operations of existing defense plants and installations, and the in-migration of defense workers or military personnel to carry out activities at such plants or installations, and the availability of housing and community facilities and services for such defense workers and military personnel in each of the areas set forth below, I find that all of the conditions set forth in section 101 (b) of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (Public Law 139, 82d Cong., 1st sess.) exist.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 101 of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 and by virtue of the authority vested in me by paragraph number 1 of Executive Order 10296 of October 2, 1951, I hereby determine that each of said areas is a critical defense housing area.

Umatilla-Hermiston, Oregon, area. (The area consists of precincts 28, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 34, including the cities of Stanfield, Hermiston and Umatilla, all in Umatilla County, Oregon.)

Big Spring, Texas, area. (The area consists of all of Howard County, Texas.)

Utica-Rome, New York, area. (The area consists of Oneida County; and the towns of Schuyler, Frankfort, Litchfield and Newport in Herkimer County; all in New York.)

C. E. WILSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14675; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 10:44 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 54-178]

UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS CO. ET AL.

ORDER RELEASING JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN FEES AND EXPENSES

DECEMBER 3, 1951.

The Commission, by order dated January 10, 1950, having approved a plan filed by The United Light and Railways Company ("Railways"), a registered holding company, and its subsidiary registered holding company, Continental Gas & Electric Corporation ("Continental"), pursuant to section 11 (e) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act"), which plan provided for the liquidation and dissolution of Railways and Continental, and said order having reserved jurisdiction with respect to the fees and expenses incurred or to be incurred in connection with the plan and its consummation; and

Railways having filed an application requesting approval of fees and expenses incurred in connection with the plan and the consummation of the various steps of the plan; and

The record also containing a statement showing that corporate administrative expenses for the period from January 1, 1950, through September 30, 1951, aggregated approximately $586,775 including salaries and wages of $255,828, separation allowances of $81,109, general office rents of $46,104, corporate and fiscal expenses (transfer agent and registrar fees) of $33,361, general taxes of $21,316, expenses of officers, directors and employees of $24,613, and other miscellaneous corporate expenses; and

It appearing that Continental was liquidated and that the common stocks of the five major subsidiaries were sold and distributed in the manner contemplated by the plan during the period February 16, 1950, to August 22, 1950; and that Railways will, in the near future, transfer to Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company, the last major subsidiary divested, all of its remaining assets consisting for the most part of cash; and to the extent of the cash so transferred, Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company will assume the debts, liabilities and obligations of Railways as provided in the plan;

Due notice having been given of the filing of the application, and a hearing not having been requested of or ordered by the Commission; and the Commission having considered the record and it appearing that the fees and expenses indicated in Railways' application, with the exception of the fees and expenses of Sidley, Austin, Burgess & Smith as to which the record is not yet complete, and other corporate administrative expenses are not unreasonable;

It is ordered, That the application of The United Light and Railways Company is hereby approved and that jurisdiction is hereby released with respect to payment by Railways of the specific fees and expenses set forth below:

	Fees	Expenses
Johnson, Lucas, Graves & Fane, counsel	$3,500	
Arthur Andersen & Co., accountants	37,000	$3,027.32
Depositories for distributions		16,508.46
Sale of Mason City and Clear Lake Railroad		3,654.02
Printing, mailing, and postage		22,411.26
Travel, telephone, telegraph, etc		1,839.18
	40,500	47,440.24

It is further ordered, That jurisdiction over the payment of the fees and expenses of Sidley, Austin, Burgess & Smith incurred by The United Light and Railways Company in connection with

its plan be, and the same hereby is reserved.

It is further ordered, That jurisdiction in respect of the corporate administrative expenses of The United Light and Railways Company for the period from January 1, 1950, to the date of the transfer of its assets to Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company, as provided in the plan of The United Light and Railways Company be, and the same is hereby released.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-14579; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2739]

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

ORDER REGARDING BONDS OF HOLDING COMPANY AND CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO SUBSIDIARY

DECEMBER 3, 1951.

American Gas and Electric Company ("American Gas"), a registered holding company, having filed a declaration pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, particularly section 7 thereof and Rule U-45 of the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder with respect to the following proposed transactions:

American Gas proposes to borrow from six banking institutions amounts not to exceed in the aggregate $6,000,000 from time to time prior to July 1, 1952. Such borrowings will be evidenced by notes maturing 270 days after the date of issuance thereof and will bear interest from that date at the prime interest rate per annum in effect at the time of such issuance. The proceeds from the issuance of the notes together with cash funds available will be used by American Gas to make capital contributions to its electric utility subsidiary, Indiana & Michigan Electric Company ("Indiana & Michigan"), from time to time prior to July 1, 1952, in an aggregate amount not to exceed $8,000,000.

The declaration states that Indiana & Michigan expects to complete a financing program during the first half of 1952 and that such financing program had originally contemplated the issuance and sale of long-term debt securities together with an additional investment in the equity capital of Indiana & Michigan by American Gas. Due to increased costs of labor and material and the need to acquire materials when available, Indiana & Michigan, it is stated, is requiring additional funds at dates earlier than originally contemplated. The proposed capital contribution by American Gas will, to the extent such capital contribution is made, be in lieu of additional equity investment in Indiana & Michigan which American Gas would make in connection with the permanent financing of Indiana & Michigan as described above.

Said declaration having been filed on November 2, 1951, notice of said filing having been given in the form and manner required by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to said act, the Commission not having received a request for hearing within the time specified in said notice or otherwise, and the Commission not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission finding that the proposed transactions are in accordance with the applicable standards of the act, and the Commission deeming it appropriate to permit said declaration to become effective, subject to the terms and conditions contained in Rule U-24 and the Commission also deeming it appropriate to grant declarant's request that the declaration herein become effective forthwith:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act that said declaration be, and the same hereby is, permitted to become effective, forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions contained in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-14582; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2740]

PUBLIC SERVICE CO. OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ORDER AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE AND SALE OF COMMON STOCK SUBJECT TO COMPETITIVE BIDDING

DECEMBER 4, 1951.

Public Service Company of New Hampshire ("New Hampshire"), a public utility subsidiary of New England Public Service Company, a registered holding company, having filed an application, and amendments thereto, pursuant to section 6 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") and Rule U-50 promulgated thereunder, with respect to the following transactions:

New Hampshire proposes to issue and sell, pursuant to the competitive bidding requirements of Rule U-50, 235,809 additional shares of common stock, $10 par value. The price to be received for such stock will be determined at competitive bidding. The net proceeds from the sale of the common stock will be used to reduce the company's outstanding short-term notes (now aggregating $6,000,000) incurred in connection with its construction program, and for further construction and other corporate purposes.

The New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission has authorized the proposed issuance and sale of the common stock, subject to a supplemental order with respect to the results of competitive bidding, and the Vermont Public Service Commission has authorized the proposed issuance and sale of the common stock to the extent that such stock is issued on account of property or expenditures within the State of Vermont. Fees and expenses to be incurred by New Hampshire in connection with the proposed transactions are estimated at $48,583, including legal fees of $13,500 and financial advisor's fee and expenses of $12,000. The fee of independent counsel for the underwriters will be paid by the successful bidders. The applicant requests that the 10-day period for publicly inviting bids, specified in Rule U-50, be shortened to a period of not less than 6 days, and that the Commission's order herein become effective upon issuance.

Due notice having been given of the filing of the application and a hearing not having been requested of or ordered by the Commission; and the Commission finding that the applicable provisions of the act and the rules promulgated thereunder are satisfied and that no adverse findings are necessary, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that said application, as amended, be granted, effective forthwith, without the imposition of terms and conditions, other than those specified below:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act, that said application, as amended, be, and it hereby is, granted, effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24 and to the following additional terms and conditions:

(1) That the proposed sale of common stock by New Hampshire shall not be consummated until the results of competitive bidding, pursuant to Rule U-50, and a supplemental order of the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission approving same, shall have been made a matter of record in this proceeding and a further order entered by this Commission in the light of the record so completed, which order may contain such further terms and conditions as may then be deemed appropriate, jurisdiction being reserved for such purpose;

(2) That jurisdiction be, and hereby is, reserved with respect to the payment of all fees and expenses incurred or to be incurred in connection with the proposed transactions.

It is further ordered, That the ten day period for publicly inviting bids for the common stock, specified in Rule U-50, be, and it hereby is, shortened to a period of not less than 6 days.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-14584; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2715]

WISCONSIN MICHIGAN POWER CO. AND WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER CO.

ORDER RELEASING JURISDICTION OVER FEES AND EXPENSES

DECEMBER 3, 1951.

Wisconsin Michigan Power Company ("Wisconsin Michigan"), a public utility company, and its parent Wisconsin Electric Power Company ("Wisconsin Electric"), a registered holding company and a public utility company, having filed a joint application-declaration, and amendments thereto, with respect to (i) the issuance and sale by Wisconsin Michigan, pursuant to the competitive bidding requirements of Rule U-50, of $3,500,000 principal amount of First

Mortgage Bonds, and (ii) the issuance and sale by Wisconsin Michigan of 100,000 shares of common stock, par value $20 per share, and the purchase of such shares by Wisconsin Electric; and

The Commission by orders dated October 16, 1951, and October 23, 1951, having granted and permitted to become effective said application-declaration, as amended, except that jurisdiction was reserved with respect to all fees and expenses to be incurred in connection with the proposed transactions; and

The record having been completed with respect to such fees and expenses, which in the aggregate amount to $54,069.16 for the bonds and $7,437.13 for the stock, all of which are to be paid by Wisconsin Michigan, and which are itemized as follows:

	Bonds	Stock
Filing fee for registration statement	$363.13	
Fee payable to Public Service Commission of Wisconsin	3,500.00	$2,000.00
Fee payable to Michigan Public Service Commission	1,492.45	852.83
Fee payable to Secretary of State of Wisconsin		2,000.00
Fee payable to Secretary of State of Michigan		384.30
Federal tax on original issue	3,850.00	2,200.00
Charges of trustee for authentication of bonds	1,750.00	
Printing of supplemental indenture, purchase contract, bidding papers	3,417.42	
Printing of bonds	1,951.85	
Printing of registration statement and prospectus	12,395.54	
Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for Wisconsin Michigan:		
Fee	8,500.00	
Expenses	[1] 800.00	
Price Waterhouse & Co., accounting services:		
Fee	5,000.00	
Expenses	298.77	
Miscellaneous expenses, including payroll expense, postage, telephone and telegraph charges, traveling expense, and other miscellaneous expenses paid or to be paid by the company	[1] 10,750.00	
	54,069.16	7,437.13

[1] Estimated.

In addition to the foregoing there is to be paid by the purchasers of said bonds to Cahill, Gordon, Zachry & Reindel, as counsel to said purchasers, a fee of $5,000 and reimbursement of expenses not in excess of $250; and

The Commission having considered the record with respect to said fees and expenses, and it appearing that the same are not unreasonable:

It is hereby ordered, That the jurisdiction heretofore reserved over said fees and expenses be, and the same hereby is, released.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-14583; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2749]

NORTHERN BERKSHIRE GAS CO.

NOTICE OF FILING OF PROPOSED ISSUE OF PROMISSORY NOTE

DECEMBER 4, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that Northern Berkshire Gas Company ("Northern Berkshire"), a subsidiary of New England Electric System ("NEES"), a registered holding company, has filed a declaration pursuant to the public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and has designated sections 6 (a) and 7 thereof and Rule U-23 thereunder as applicable to the proposed transaction which is summarized as follows:

Northern Berkshire proposes to issue during December 1951, to The First National Bank of Boston an unsecured promissory note in the face amount of $280,000. Said note will mature 6 months after its issue date and will bear interest at the prime interest rate at the time of issuance (presently 2¾ percent). Should said prime interest rate exceed 3 percent, Northern Berkshire will file an amendment to said declaration which, unless the Commission gives notice to the contrary, shall become effective 5 days thereafter. The proceeds of the proposed note will be used by Northern Berkshire to provide funds for construction, for the costs of conversion to natural gas and to reimburse its treasury for prior construction expenditures.

The expenses in connection with the proposed note issue are estimated at not to exceed $500 and, according to the declaration, no State commission or Federal commission, other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed note issue. Northern Berkshire requests that the Commission's order herein become effective forthwith upon issuance.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than December 17, 1951, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request, in writing, that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request and the issues of fact or law, if any, raised by said declaration which he desires to controvert, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after December 17, 1951, said declaration, as filed or as amended, may be permitted to become effective as provided by Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under said act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rule U-20 (a) and Rule U-100 thereof.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-14581; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2753]

CENTRAL VERMONT PUBLIC SERVICE CORP.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED ISSUANCE AND SALE OF NOTES

DECEMBER 4, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been filed with this Commission, pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act"), by Central Vermont Public Service Corporation ("Central Vermont"), a public utility subsidiary of New England Public Service Company, a registered holding company. Applicant has designated section 6 (b) of the act as applicable to the proposed transactions.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than December 19, 1951, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request and the issues, if any, of fact or law raised by said application proposed to be controverted, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after December 19, 1951, said application, as filed or as amended, may be granted as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rules U-20 (a) and U-100 thereof.

All interested persons are referred to said application which is on file in the office of this Commission for a statement of the transactions therein proposed, which are summarized as follows:

The Commission, by orders dated July 19, 1951, and August 1, 1951, authorized Central Vermont to issue or renew, until December 31, 1951, short-term notes up to the maximum amount of $1,600,000 at any one time outstanding. Central Vermont now proposes to issue or renew from time to time after December 31, 1951, and until April 30, 1952, or until the company shall have completed permanent financing, whichever shall first occur, notes having a maturity date of nine months or less up to the maximum amount of $2,100,000 (including notes now outstanding in the amount of $1,050,000). The Company anticipates that it will be able to borrow the required funds at an interest rate of not exceeding 3 percent per annum. In case the interest rate should exceed 3 percent on any note, the company will file an amendment to its application stating the rate of interest and other details of the note at least 5 days prior to the execution and delivery thereof and asks that such amendment become effective without further order of the Commission at the end of the 5-day period unless the Commission shall have notified the company to the contrary within said period.

The proceeds from the sale of the notes will be used for construction purposes. It is represented that no State commission or any other Federal commission has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions. The expenses in connection with the proposed transactions are estimated at not more than $500. The applicant requests that the Commission's order herein become effective upon its issuance.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-14580; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of the Administrator

GENERAL COUNSEL

INTERNAL REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Internal redelegation of authority. By virtue of the authority vested in the Economic Stabilization Administrator by Executive Order 10161 of September 9, 1950; Executive Order 10182 of November 21, 1950; Executive Order 10205 of January 3, 1951; and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, it is hereby determined and ordered that all said authority reserved in the Administrator is hereby internally redelegated to the General Counsel to be exercised by said General Counsel during any absence of the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, and Assistant Administrator (Operations).

ROGER L. PUTNAM,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14676; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 11:05 a. m.]

Office of Price Stabilization

[Region I, Redelegation of Authority 15]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES REGION I

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE ADJUSTMENTS UNDER SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATION 39 TO THE GENERAL CEILING PRICE REGULATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. 1, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 25 (16 F. R. 11406) this Redelegation of Authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region I:

(a) To deny applications for adjustments of ceiling rates or charges made in accordance with the provisions of Supplementary Regulation 39 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation relating to intrastate operations;

(b) To make adjustments of ceiling rates or charges in accordance with the provisions of Supplementary Regulation 39 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation relating to intrastate operations.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of November 16, 1951.

JOSEPH M. MCDONOUGH,
Director, Regional Office I.

DECEMBER 6, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14640; Filed, Dec. 6, 1951; 4:55 p. m.]

[Region XII, Redelegation of Authority 9]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XII

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON PRICING AND REPORTS UNDER CPR 34

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Acting Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. XII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 28 (16 F. R. 11703), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority under section 3 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region XII, to accept the reports correcting purely arithmetical errors under the provisions of section 3 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.

2. *Authority to act under sections 6, 7, and 8 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region XII, to accept reports, establish, approve or disapprove ceiling prices or to require further information under the provisions of sections 6, 7, and 8 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.

3. *Authority to act under section 9 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region XII, to revise proposed or established ceiling prices under the provisions of section 9 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.

4. *Authority to act under sections 18 (b) and 18 (c) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.* Authority is hereby redelgated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region XII, to require further information or to disapprove of statements filed under the provisions of sections 18 (b) and 18 (c) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.

5. *Authority to act under section 19 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region XII, to establish ceiling prices under section 19 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of December 3, 1951.

EARL I. CLOUD,
Acting Director of Regional Office XII.

DECEMBER 6, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14642; Filed, Dec. 6, 1951; 4:55 p. m.]

[Region XIII, Redelegation of Authority 2]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XIII

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS PERTAINING TO CERTAIN FOOD AND RESTAURANT COMMODITIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Acting Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. XIII, pursuant to delegation of authority No. 8 as amended (16 F. R. 5659, 16 F. R. 6640) this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Boise, Portland, Seattle and Spokane Offices of Price Stabilization to authorize, by order, in accordance with section 28a of Ceiling Price Regulation 14, operation as service fee wholesalers.

2. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Boise, Portland, Seattle, and Spokane Offices of Price Stabilization to authorize, by order, in accordance with section 28b of Ceiling Price Regulation 14, exclusion from using the markups fixed by Ceiling Price Regulation 14 and determination of ceiling prices under the General Ceiling Price Regulation instead.

3. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Boise, Portland, Seattle and Spokane Offices of Price Stabilization to authorize, by order, in accordance with section 26 of Ceiling Price Regulation 15, retail stores to use the markups fixed by Ceiling Price Regulation 16 for Group 1 or 2 stores instead of the markups fixed by Ceiling Price Regulation 15 for Group 3 or 4 stores.

4. Authority is hereby delegated to the Directors of the Boise, Portland, Seattle and Spokane Offices of Price Stabilization to authorize, by order, in accordance with section 26a of Ceiling Price Regulation 15, exclusion from using the markups fixed by that regulation and determination of ceiling prices under the General Ceiling Price Regulation instead.

5. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Boise, Portland, Seattle and Spokane Offices of Price Stabilization to authorize, by order, in accordance with section 24a of Ceiling Price Regulation 16, exclusion of stores from using the markups fixed by Ceiling Price Regulation 16, and determination of ceiling prices under the General Ceiling Price Regulation instead.

This redelegation of authority shall be effective as of November 22, 1951.

WILLIAM J. STEINERT,
Acting Regional Director, Office of Price Stabilization, Region XIII.

DECEMBER 6, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14641; Filed, Dec. 6, 1951; 4:55 p. m.]

[Delegation of Authority 40]

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR ENFORCEMENT

DELEGATING AUTHORITY TO DISALLOW PRICE VIOLATION PAYMENTS IN DETERMINING BUSINESS COSTS OR EXPENSES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as the Director of Price Stabilization pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), as amended, and as further amended by Executive Order 10281 (16 F. R. 8789), Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 and Amendment thereto dated November 13, 1951 (16 F. R. 11626), Economic Stabilization Agency Amendment of Prior Orders (16 F. R. 11314), and in order to further define the internal organization of the Office of Price Stabilization, particularly the duties, powers, and authority of the Assistant Director of Price Stabilization for Enforcement (Director of Enforcement), this delegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Those functions relating to the enforcement of price stabilization which were delegated to the Director of Price Stabilization by Economic Stabilization General Order No. 2 and Amendment thereto dated November 13, 1951 (16 F. R. 11626, Economic Stabilization Agency Amendment of Prior Orders (16 F. R. 11314), are hereby redelegated to the Assistant Director of Price Stabilization for Enforcement (Director of Enforcement), who shall have the authority to make and authorize successive redelegations.

2. Authority is hereby delegated to the Assistant Director of Price Stabilization for Enforcement (Director of Enforcement) to act under section 405 (a) and section 409 (d) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, in the performance of the functions relating to the disallowance of price violation payments in determining business costs or expenses, and the authority herein delegated may be redelegated.

This delegation of authority shall take effect on December 8, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

DECEMBER 7, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14677; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 11:25 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 26614]

GROUND LIMESTONE FROM COBURN, PA., TO DESTINATIONS IN TRUNK-LINE, NEW ENGLAND, AND CENTRAL TERRITORIES

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 5, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: C. W. Boin and I. N. Doe, Agents, for carriers parties to schedules listed below.

Commodities involved: Limestone, ground or pulverized, and stone dust, carloads.

From: Coburn, Pa.

To: Destinations in trunk-line, New England, and central territories.

Grounds for relief: Rail competition, circuity, grouping, and to apply over short tariff routes rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed contained proposed rates: C. W. Boin's tariff I. C. C. No. A-823, Supp. 265; Penn. RR. tariff I. C. C. No. 3178, Supp. 4; Penn. RR. tariff I. C. C. No. 3157, Supp. 5.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14572; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26615]

GRAIN FROM POINTS IN COLORADO, IOWA, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, AND WYOMING TO GULF PORTS

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 5, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: The Union Pacific Railroad Company for itself and on behalf of carriers parties to its tariff I. C. C. No. 5130.

Commodities involved: Grain, grain products, seeds, and related articles, carloads.

From: Points in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming.

To: Gulf ports (for export).

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: UP RR. tariff I. C. C. No. 5130, Supp. 21.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14573; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26616]

CRUSHED STONE FROM DRESSER, WIS., TO ROCHESTER, MINN.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

DECEMBER 5, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: The Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company for itself and on behalf of Chicago and North Western Railway Company and Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company.

Commodities involved: Crushed stone, carloads.

From: Dresser, Wis.

To: Rochester, Minn.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates; MStP&SSM RR. tariff I. C. C. No. 7195, Supp. 24.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-14574; Filed, Dec. 7, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]